Morning Oregonian.

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E. P. ROTHLISBERGER & CO.

Nos 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

—SOLE AGENTS—

Pommery Sec Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer,
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Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

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Paints, Oils, Glass,
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40 and 42 Front Street - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON.

W. L. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,

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No. 88 Front St. - - - - Portland, Oregon

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex Ship BENJAMIN SEWELL from New York.

SUNNYSIDE.

No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many bona fide purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

J. FRED CLARK & SONS, or TELFER, STEARNS & CO.,
No. 13 Stark St., No. 33 Stark St.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Peninsular Blocks, OSWEGO LOTS! Villa Sites

Effectively Cures — AND — Ten-Acre Tracts!

MALARIAL DISEASES, $60,000 — U. S. Gold Coin!

Vitalizes the System

And Affords the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

We have a few more desirable lots in the new town of Oswego for sale, on the installment plan, at reasonable prices. Now is the time to make an investment in the iron district, where the blast furnace and pipe foundry are active, turning out pig iron and water pipe at the rate of 50 tons per day.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS to and from the works and town site.

We also have some beautiful 10-acre pieces suitable for fruit culture, which we offer on easy installments at from $72.50 to $95 per acre, according to location and clearing. A saw-mill is located adjoining these tracts, and is only too glad to take what timber you have at 50c per thousand as it stands. Title to all above property perfect.

We also have $60,000 to loan on long time, with approved city mortgages, at low rate of interest.

For further particulars call on or address

CARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT,
93° 26½ Morrison st., up stairs.

WEST & STEARNS,

Real Estate Agents

and Insurance Brokers,

Have Removed to 12 Stark Street.

Our list embraces large amount of city, suburban and country property.

LOTS FOR SALE in Goldsmith's Addition, cheap. One-fifth cash, balance on time; low rate of interest. Nicest location in town. R. & S. GOLDSMITH, Agents, Room 8, Abington.

WANT A FARM!

The Best Bargains can be found at No. 7 Stark street.

AGENCY TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

O. P. S. PLUMMER,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

DEALER IN

Paints, Oil and Glass.

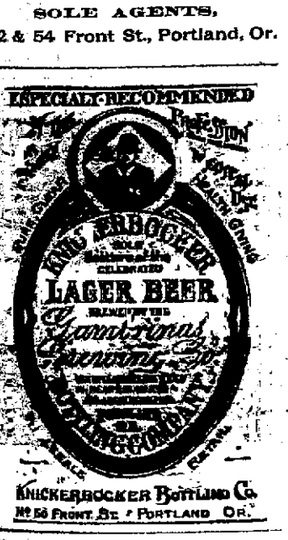
Agent for H. W. Tansill & Co.'s

Finest Cigars in America.

S. W. Cor. First and Main Streets, Portland, Oregon.

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED



KNICKERBOCKER BOTTLING CO.
No 56 FRONT ST. PORTLAND, OR.

Just Across the Bridge!

BREWERY:

Twenty-Second Street, bet. E and F.

CORNS AND BUNIONS SKILL

Only treated by DR. A. M. ROBINSON, Room 13, 155 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 16dtf

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans.

DR. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

E. E. PROWELL,

SOUTH PORTLAND

DRUGGIST.

Cor. First and Market Sts.

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has enlisted more suffering or baffled the skill of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind,—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and reaches up into most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood, by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease by remedies within the reach of all passed into hands at once competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his Radical Cure has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is instantaneous in affording relief in all head colds, sneezing, snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Improved Inhaler; price, $1 00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Fine Table Wines

From our Delahaye, Orleans and Imperial.

Crystal Springs & Co

Producers of the

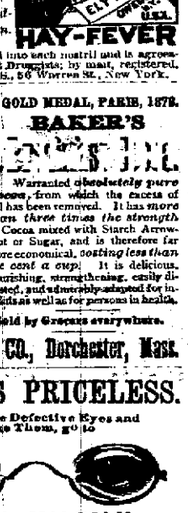
CHAMPAGNE.

530 Washington St. San Francisco

ELY'S Cream Balm.

It is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. For a week at a time I could not see. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

CATARRH



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has more *than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are measured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in each eye.

REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE MOST CERTAIN AND SAFE

PAIN REMEDY

In the world, that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It never fails to give ease to the sufferer of Pain arising from whatever cause; it is truly the Great

CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

and has done more good than any known remedy. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE or any other external PAIN a few applications, rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. For CONGESTION, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the SMALL OF THE BACK, more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary. All INTERNAL PAINS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, SPASMS, NAUSEA, FAINTING SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in a half a tumbler of water. With RADWAY'S PILLS there is no better CURE or PREVENTIVE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Will Probably Organize To-day.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

Four Candidates for the Speakership—No One Knows Until the Caucus Which of the Four Will Win.

SALEM, Jan. 13.—Scarcely half a dozen legislators are absent from the state capital today. The lobby of the Chemeketa has been crowded for two days, and the greater part of the intervening night, with little groups of men holding animated conversation together, and these groups constantly changing as one man drops out and another is drawn in.

And all this conversation is upon one subject, namely: Who will be speaker of the house?

All interest in the presidency of the senate appears to have departed. Outsiders will easily understand why this is so after the organization of the senate to-morrow.

There are four candidates for the speakership, each with a considerable following. These are D. P. Thompson, of Multnomah, J. T. Apperson of Clackamas, E. L. Smith, of Wasco, and T. T. Geer, of Marion. Messrs. Apperson and Smith arrived yesterday morning, and their friends made so active a canvass last night that it seemed this morning as if the contest was between these. Mr. Thompson arrived on this evening's train, and there appeared to be a radical change in the situation. So many members of the house, however, are non-committal, that not even the acknowledged leaders of the party will hazard a guess as to the result.

Mr. Thompson's friends are making a very quiet canvass for support, and their actual strength can not readily be discovered. A caucus will be held to-morrow morning, and republicans have generally agreed to abide by the will of the majority.

A Clackamas county man said to-day that Apperson would go into the caucus with twenty-four votes, two less than the number required to make him the nominee. He computes Thompson's strength at sixteen and Smith's at eleven.

Mr. Apperson when asked if he thought he had twenty-four votes, replied rather modestly that his friends had told him he had, and added that he had not made a fight for the place. Apperson's strength comes principally from the valley. After the June election a number of friends urged him to be a candidate for the speakership, but hearing that Senator Barin had been mentioned for the presidency of the senate, and knowing that Clackamas county could not get both places he declined the use of his name for the position until he could hear from Senator Barin. Three weeks ago the latter announced that he was not a candidate for the presidency, and Mr. Apperson's friends took the field in his behalf. They have done a great deal in so short a time.

Mr. Smith is a dignified gentleman and has made many warm personal friends, and even if he is not elected he will carry away the kindest remembrances of all whom he has met. His support comes from Eastern Oregon and Multnomah county. Col. S. R. Harrington is a strong advocate for his candidacy and has made a good canvass for him.

Explaining his course, Col. Harrington said to-day that he is supporting Mr. Smith because he believes the splendid victory achieved by Eastern Oregon republicans in the state campaign should be rewarded. After the election he corresponded with members from that section, agreeing to support an Eastern Oregon man for speaker. Later Mr. Smith's name was proposed, and he enlisted himself in the Wasco man's behalf. He declined to support Hon. E. P. Earhart, of Portland, for speaker for the reason that he wanted to give Eastern Oregon a show.

Friday night Mr. Smith's election was said to be a foregone conclusion. Then he went to Portland and a rumor that a caucus was to be held there caused a break in his forces, which was repaired to a certain extent on his return to the capital. It was stated today that all of Multnomah's representatives except Hume and Northup, who are Thompson men, would support Smith. Mr. Hume said this afternoon that Fisher and Ladd would also vote for Thompson.

T. T. Geer, of Marion county, is also named for the speakership. He will probably get a few complimentary votes.

A caucus will be held to-morrow. It was said to-day all the candidates for the speakership would withdraw in favor of the one who receives the largest number of votes on the first ballot. Mr. Apperson and friends of Mr. Thompson and of Mr. Smith, said they had not heard of it. It is also said that if Mr. Thompson is beaten, his forces will go to the support of Apperson. Mr. Thompson's friends have not heard of this, either.

Both houses will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and perfect temporary organization. Very little interest is taken in the senate, Simon's election to the presidency being admitted on all sides. A significant fact which many take into consideration is that George A. Steel of Portland arrived yesterday and selected seats for the Multnomah delegation. As he did not pick out one for Mr. Simon, it is hinted that he knew where Mr. Simon would sit. No one is mentioned for temporary president.

J. H. Roberts, of Coos, will probably be temporary speaker of the house. Members of that body seem inclined to honor him, because he has been here two terms.

Candidates for the other offices are as follows: Chief clerk of the senate, J. H. Shupe of Oakland, E. H. Hursh of Baker City; assistants, J. B. Eddy of Pendleton, C. W. Watts of Albany; chief clerk of the house, J. T. Gregg, of Salem; assistant, O. P. Miller, of Oregon City; sergeant-at-arms of the senate, W. Pomeroy, of Columbia county; sergeant-at-arms of the house, S. J. Finch of Baker City, Henry Rogers of Salem; doorkeeper of the senate, A. L. McCully and J. H. McCormick, of Salem; doorkeeper of the house, T. J. Young of Portland, J. M. Dennis of Polk county, C. O. Boynton of Salem. There is no end of candidates for pages of both houses.

NOTES FROM SALEM.

Senator Dolph Not in Town—An $800 Fire.

SALEM, Jan. 13.—A statement in the *Statesman* this morning, saying that Senator Dolph is here, was a mistake. Neither the senator nor his brother are here.

A fire this afternoon destroyed a barn belonging to Dr. H. Smith, with a carriage, harness, saddle and feed for the winter, and three tons of hay. Loss, about $800; partially insured. Cause unknown. Dr. Smith had a barn burned at the same place three years ago.

Forest's Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only Powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles and all skin diseases.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

How it Compares With the European System of News Collecting.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, and wife have sailed for New York, on the City of Chicago. When on the Continent, Smith examined the system of getting news by the press associations at important news centers of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Cologne and Rome, and says that they are ridiculous, as compared with the scope of the Associated Press of America.

"It is nearly impossible," said Smith, "to telegraph news not doctored by the government spies of the great capitals of Europe. The only way a correspondent can give the public facts, as they are, is to send them to London and, if it is suspected, it is not sure, even in that case. In European cities the public are so used to getting nothing but a few facts, filtered through government channels, that they cease to look for news, as Americans understand the word, and the press associations make no effort to get it for them.

"This is true of Rome fully as much as of Berlin and St. Petersburg, but I have made arrangements by which the Associated Press will give American papers reliable news from the Vatican long before Continental papers get it, if they hear it at all."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

M. Jacques Replies to Boulanger—The Panama Canal Company.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Jacques, the opponent of Boulanger in the Seine department, has published a reply to Boulanger's latest manifesto. Jacques says: "With a republican army there is no need to fear a Sedan; with a Cæsarian army which would cause to be exclusively French, in order to become the army of a rebel soldier, defeat would be doubled by dishonor. M. Jacques advises the electors not to listen to a soldier who has lost the right to appeal to the flag and to reject one whose candidature signifies indiscipline and national ruin.

The *Figaro* announces that DeLesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares, to be subscribed in two lots.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S LETTER.

The Peaceful Relations of Germany and Great Britain.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is stated that in the Colonial debate in the reichstag, Prince Bismarck will especially refer to the cordial and friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. The whole liberal press protests against the action of the *North-German Gazette* in utilizing the letter written by the late Emperor Frederick to Prince Bismarck on the occasion of the jubilee at the time of the latter's entering the army. The *Vossische Zeitung* says: This personal mark of attention to the chancellor, especially when taken in conjunction with the solicitude of the commander-in-chief of the army is anything but a refutation of the political creed laid down by Frederick in his day and in his governmental actions."

WOES OF THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

Severely Beaten by a Party of Raiders.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13.—A party of raiders today visited the house of a Nationalist farmer on the Kenmare estate and, after administering a severe beating exacted from him a promise to abjure the plan of campaign which is very unpopular among a portion of the people. Members of the National League collected clothing, etc., in Londonderry to-day for the Falcarragh tenants, who were arrested for resisting evictors. Some of the prisoners will be taken from Londonderry to Falcarragh, where they will be tried on Tuesday.

CABLE NOTES.

Like All Prophets.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Referring to the blue book on the Sackville affair, the *Daily News* says: Lord Salisbury has vindicated the technical propriety of the course he has pursued, and has made a distinct point at the expense of President Cleveland. We can not, however, think his practical wisdom equal to his controversial skill. The vacancy at Washington serves no useful purpose. Lord Sackville's dispatches simply confirm his unfitness for the post he accepted.

Reported Contract for DeLesseps.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The *Figaro* announces that Delesseps and the administrative council of the Panama Canal Company have signed an agreement with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000 shares, to be subscribed in two lots.

The Nord Not Surprised.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The *Nord* commenting on the Samoan question, says if Germany helps Tamesese, it is not surprising that the American side is with Mataafa.

Two Deaths in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Senor Antonio Bachillerey Morales, a Cuban historian and scientist, is dead. The death of Countess O'Reilly is also announced.

The King's Condition Unimproved.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—The king of Holland spent a restless night. He takes a little food. He left his bed for fifteen minutes today.

Italian Statesman Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The death is announced of Marquis D' Torrearsa, the Italian statesman, in his 81st year.

The King of Holland Dying.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—The king has inflammation of the brain, and death cannot be long deferred.

A Victim of Circumstances.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 13.—Thomas Axworthy, ex-city treasurer of Cleveland, O., arrived here last night and will take up his residence here. Mrs. Axworthy will arrive on Tuesday. Axworthy says he deplores having to face the world anew after thirty years of hard and honest labor. The only dishonest act of his life, he says, was committed through force of circumstances over which he had no control.

Shot Through the Breast.

BEAVER FALLS, (Pa.) Jan. 13.—Last night, as John Kelly, a well-known contractor, entered the gate of his residence he was shot through the right breast. His condition is very precarious. Who shot him is not publicly known. It is said that Kelly knows, but he will say nothing. After the shots were fired, two men were seen to run hastily down the side street and disappear.

Jail Delivery Frustrated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—This morning Turnkey Reilly, of the county jail, was savagely attacked by three prisoners and nearly killed, but he had a knife with which he cut two of the men badly and soon had all back in their cells. The attack is thought to have been part of a plot for a general delivery. Reilly's injuries are very serious.

January's Total Gross Exchanges.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—A table compiled from dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the clearing houses of the United States shows the total gross exchanges for the week ending January 12 were $1,019,522,893, an increase of 4.4 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 13.—The accounts of the retiring county treasurer, Connoyer, has been discovered to be short $7000. He is unable to replace the funds, as yet, and his bondsmen will be called upon to make good the shortage.

Death of a Nonagenarian.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 13.—Alexander T. McGill, D. D., LL. D., professor of ecclesiastical, homiletic and pastoral theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, died at Princeton, N. J., this morning, in his 92d year.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise Makes a Sunday Call.

MECHANIC VERSUS DETECTIVE.

New York Grain Reports—The Disputed Governorship—The Inaugural Ball—Baron Hirsch's Statements—Death of Mrs. Jay Gould.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Among the callers on General Harrison to-day was ex-Congressman John S. Wise, late of Virginia but now of New York. His visit was unexpected, but General Harrison gave him a Virginia welcome and invited him to lunch — the midday meal — over which the general and his guest spent a quarter of an hour in private conversation. What passed between them can only be judged from an interview had with Mr. Wise on his return from the general's. To an Associated Press correspondent Wise declared his visit had no political significance; that he had a lawsuit at Akron, O., and ran over to see General Harrison on Sunday. He would not admit that the visit of twenty-two prominent Virginians in the interest of General Mahone, furnished the motive for his visit, but in the course of his conversation he inveighed against the celebrated little general with all his old-time fire, declaring it would be disastrous to the republican party in the South to put General Mahone in the cabinet. When asked whether he had made such declarations to the president-elect, he declined to state what passed in their conversation. He eventually proclaimed that Mahone lost the vote of Virginia to General Harrison in the late election, some of the Mahoneites had stated that Wise agreed "to keep his hands off" in their efforts to obtain cabinet recognition for General Mahone. Wise did not corroborate this, but emphatically denies that he agreed "to keep his hands off." He left for Akron this evening.

Another distinguished visitor who arrived is John F. Plummer, a well known New York merchant, president of the Harrison and Morton dry goods club of New York and vice president of the Union League Club. He will be joined late to-night by Hon. Warner Bateman, of New York, and it is understood will urge a cabinet recognition for ex-Senator Warner Miller.

Another party of New Yorkers are en route from Canajoharie, with State Senator W. J. Arkell at their head. It is understood this party comes to urge the case of Ex-Senator Platt, and that they are in favor of some third man from New York, in case the president-elect cannot honor Platt.

MECHANIC VERSUS DETECTIVE.

A Sensational Story From Buffalo About the Efforts of the London "Times."

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—The *Courier* this morning created a sensation in national circles by publishing a number of letters and telegrams written by a special detective of Scotland Yard, sent out in interest of the London *Times* to procure evidence to implicate Parnell in the Phœnix park murder.

It appears that in August last a mechanic residing at Black Rock, being out of work and money, conceived the idea of making something out of the London *Times*. He wrote to the publisher, stating in effect that he knew of two Irishmen who were in possession of documentary evidence that would prove the letters on which the *Times* relied in the present investigation to be perfectly genuine. He soon received advice from the *Times* that a detective would be sent. The detective duly came and corresponded with the mechanic from New York. He was authorized to see the mechanic and others willing to give proofs, and, if necessary, go to England and testify, well compensated and protected. He wanted the mechanic to go to New York, and later to meet him at a hotel in Buffalo.

The mechanic, however, was equal to the occasion, and on arrival of the detective here, notified him his games had been discovered. The detective and his female companion thereupon went to Toronto; from there he went to Montreal, and thence to Chicago, where his headquarters were with George Harvey & Co., 179 La Salle street. All this time he was imploring the Buffalo man to hasten his proofs and at the same time paying him several sums of money, amounting in all to about five hundred dollars.

Writing from Chicago November 23, he began to have suspicions, and declared he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the papers in his own hands besides he had secured so much evidence as it was that he could afford to do without them; still he was willing to give $400 for them. On December 1 he wrote, announcing his intention of proceeding to Niagara Falls. In the course of his wanderings after proofs the detective went to Ravenswood, Ills., where he said his son lived, and thence he wrote, offering to give the Buffalo man $500 and the same to the other two if success was made certain. There was, of course, no evidence whatever of the nature sought.

THE GRAY COUNTY WAR.

The Prospect Said To Be Good for Another Pitched Battle.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—A *Journal's* Wichita special says: "General Myers telegraphed he had arrived at Cimarron, the location of the recent county seat war, this morning, and all was quiet. The militia companies ordered out are still in readiness to move at a moment's notice, as it is feared trouble is not yet over. Ingalls was guarded all last night by farmers, as it had been rumored that Cimarron sympathizers had threatened to burn the place. Watson and the deputies had been released by the sheriff at Dodge City before General Myers arrived.

ANOTHER REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A Topeka special to the *Republic* says: J. D. Sharp, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Gray county, arrived this afternoon from the seat of the trouble to lay the matter before Governor Martin. He says the militia arrived just in time to prevent another battle, as the Ingalls people were preparing to make another assault upon the town and have threatened to kill Cimarron, the leader, the first time an opportunity presented itself. He insists there will be more trouble, and says the people of both towns are so intensely excited over the matter that only the presence of a strong force of militia will prevent another bloody conflict.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY.

His Charges Against One of the Founders of the New Order.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—General Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of the K. of L., addressed a meeting of District Order No. 152 in this city last evening. He made a long address on national topics pertaining to the K. of L. and among other things he stated that one of the four alleged founders of the Knights of Labor, who are trying to establish a new order in Philadelphia, recently offered to sell out the new order to him for $100, and he had satisfactory proof that the same person had previously offered to sell out the new order to John Wanamaker.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

An ex-Sheriff of Union County, Ohio, Shot and Fearfully Mutilated.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13.—Ex-Sheriff Hobensatok, of Union county, Ohio, who lives near Mount Hickory, had a terrible experience with two robbers last night. Hearing a noise in his barn he went out to investigate, when two men set upon him shooting him twice, and inflicting seven wounds with a knife. They threw the wounded man into a manger and set fire to the barn which was destroyed after Hobensatok had been rescued by members of his family.

The injured man will die. Suspicion rests upon two colored men.

NEW YORK GRAIN EXPORTS.

Epitome of the Business of the Past Year. Few American Ships.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—It is considered significant here that there was a big drop in grain exportation from New York last year. The total by steam and sail was only 25,159,940 bushels, as against 52,754,497 in 1887, more than twice as much, and this was a tremendous decline from 1879, when in the single month of September, there were shipped nearly 13,000,000 bushels, within 10,000,000 bushels of as much as during the whole of last year.

Great Britain has the cream of the carrying trade. Her ships bore away from New York nearly 16,000,000 bushels out of the total shipments of 25,159,964 bushels. They carried more than twice as much as all other nationalities combined. Great Britain is so far ahead of all competition that she may be said to have almost a monopoly.

Belgium, which comes second in the amount of grain carried, had only 3,320,653. In this connection it may be said that there do not appear to be any American ships of consequence engaged in the world's carrying trade.

Statistics of the grain trade during the past year, which William E. Ferguson, statistician and grain shipper of the produce exchange, has collected and tabulated show that of 754 vessels, which carried grain from this port during 1888 to feed hungry Europe, there were only three which carried the stars and stripes, and they were the old steamers Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The three American ships carried in all five cargoes. Two of them made two trips, with a total of 167,335 bushels of grain during the year. British ships carried during the same time 15,974,429 bushels, and against the five American cargoes there were 471 British.

DEATH OF MRS. JAY GOULD.

She Passes Away at Her Home on Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Jay Gould died at her home on Fifth avenue at 8:50 P. M. to-night.

The entire family waited about the bedside for the end to come. Baldwin said any attempt to prolong life would be not only useless, but even almost cruel, so there was nothing to do but watch and wait. Mrs. Gould was too feeble to converse, and answered the anxious inquiries of the loved ones about her with a simple "Yes" or "No." Mrs. Gould was a daughter of Daniel S. Miller, a former wholesale grocer of Brooklyn. Her mother is still living in New York, but being feeble, and over eighty years old, she has not been notified of her death.

BARON HIRSCH'S STATEMENT.

It Creates Quite a Stir Among Orthodox Jews.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The statement published here from Paris that Baron Hirsch, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, holds that the Jewish race will, and properly too, be eventually assimilated with Gentiles, has created a stir among the Hebrews in this city. Everybody was surprised that so orthodox a Jew should express views so radical about his religion and race. What puzzled most of the gentlemen interviewed was as to whether Baron Hirsch referred directly to the Jewish race, or to the Jewish religion. Almost all dissented from everything that he said. Several papers this morning published long interviews with Jews on the subject.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

No Petition Will Be Presented by the Methodist Clergy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—There has been an apparent weakening of the Methodist ministers of this city during the week past, on the subject of the inaugural ball at Washington, and indications are that no report will be made by the committee appointed two weeks ago to draft resolutions denouncing the proposed display. No meeting has been held by the committee and there is no probability that one will be held. It has been urged with much force that Harrison could not stop the contemplated expense without appearing churlish and ungrateful, and that, while opposed to the ball in sentiment, as evidenced by his quiet unostentatious life, he is powerless to prevent it.

THE DISPUTED GOVERNORSHIP.

The Recent Decision of Secretary Vilas Not Well Received.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Latest advices from Indian territory are that the late decision of Secretary Vilas, giving the governorship of the Chickasaw nation to William L. Byrd, is not favorably received. Adherents of Guy, who was elected on the face of the returns and was virtually deposed by the decision, largely outnumber the Byrd faction in many localities, and are threatening trouble. Both Guy and Byrd agreed to accept the arbitration of the interior department. Guy, himself, will keep faith, but it is doubtful whether he can prevent his partisans from breaking out in open violence.

A BREACH OF PROMISE.

Ex-Senator Patterson Sued by an Irate Woman.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Jan. 13.—Hon. John J. Patterson has been sued for a breach of promise by Mrs. Mary Fleming-Patterson was colonel on General Williams's staff, during the war, and, afterwards, represented North Carolina in the United States Senate. He is quite wealthy, and was recently married to Miss Trunk, a prominent lady of Waukesha, Wisconsin. He is 65 years of age.

Race Fight in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—During a race fight between Bavarians and Poles in the lower quarter of the city to-night, Joe Hersler and Michael Haberstine, two Bavarians, were assaulted and fatally wounded by a party of Poles. Several of the assailants have been arrested.

Fire at Marlborough, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Flanix block, occupied by furniture and dry goods stores, burned this morning; loss $47,000; well insured. Two firemen were seriously injured.

Jealousy the Cause.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—James G. Dutcher this morning shot and seriously wounded his wife and then suicided. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

Struck by a Train.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Henry Christ and Mrs. Eva Harkomer were run over by a train, near Hinsdale to day, and instantly killed.

In Search of Stanley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *World* has sent an expedition to Africa to search for Stanley.

ALLEGED RIVER PIRATES.

At 12:30 this morning John Peterson, a fisherman plying his vocation on Columbia slough, came to the police station and asked Capt. Hudson to assist him in regaining possession of his boat, containing a new pair of blankets and a jug of prime brandy, which had been stolen.

"Who has your boat?" asked Captain Hudson. "River pirates," promptly answered the irate handler of gill nets. Johnson then told a long rambling story of woe; how his property had been stolen and the attempts made to recover the same. He wanted to return to his camp forthwith, and asked to have a policeman accompany him to where his property was held and assist in recovering the same. He said that one of the "river pirates," as he called them, was Charlie Olsen, better known in polite circles as "Crawfish Charlie," who was at the time sleeping in the stolen blankets.

Captain Hudson told Peterson to come around to-day, when he could swear out a warrant for the arrest of the alleged thieves. This he promised to do.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

A "Rump" Legislature Meets at Olympia To-Day.

BEET CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA

Hampered by Expenses—Love and Remorse—A Tacoma Youth in Trouble—Mexicans Murdered—Minor Happenings

TACOMA, Jan 12.—A sort of rump legislature will meet at Olympia to-morrow which is the day set apart by law for the regular assembling of the territorial legislature But few of the members will be there The last legislature passed a law changing the time of the meeting of the biennial sessions from the early part of December to the early part of January thus having a legislature fresh from its constituencies but it so happens that section 1856 of the revised statutes of the United States says No session of the legislature of the territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses have been made"

Congress has made no appropriation and thus a meeting of the legislature is especially inhibited, and when congress does make the appropriation it will probably also provide a time for the meeting. It is probable that the few members who will assemble in formality at Olympia to-morrow will order telegrams to be sent to President Cleveland, the presiding officer of the senate the speaker of the house and the territorial delegate in congress, apprising them of the condition of things, and as in case of the appointment of Chief Justice Burke, secure prompt congressional action, get an appropriation for expenses and fix the date for a meeting not later than the first Monday in February

Another plan proposed is to petition the president by telegraph to authorize the governor to call an extraordinary session of the legislature Some of the members, who are at ready here en route to Olympia feel that something heroic must be done as there are important matters to be brought before the legislature The code commissioners are to report, appropriations are to be made for the penitentiary and two asylums, and the necessity may arise in a little while for some action relative to the transition from the territorial condition to statehood

HAMPERED BY EXPENSES

Manager Towne Shows Up the Southern Pacific's Earnings as Compared With Eastern Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, has made a detailed comparison between the cost of operating Eastern and Pacific coast lines, including coal prices, topography and other conditions

He shows that at equal fuel prices with those of the Pennsylvania railroad the Southern Pacific Company's operating expenses would have been decreased and its net earnings increased in the year 1887 fully $2,000,000 At the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul prices there would have been a difference in the same way of $1,800,000, at the Illinois Central's prices, $2,800,000, at the Chicago & Northwestern's rates, $2,200,000, at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern's prices, $2,400,000, this difference being in favor of Eastern lines in each case

A TACOMA YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

R. B. Lawrence, of Tacoma, Finds Himself in a Sad Predicament in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—A stylish young man from Tacoma, named R B Lawrence came to town a few months ago and entered the employ of Belford Clarke & Co on Market street. The young man was extravagant, and always had plenty of money which he spent in a manner that caused his friends to remark that it was earned without much effort Finally his employers came to the conclusion he was systematically robbing them of small amounts A detective was put on the case and yesterday Lawrence was detected putting money into his pocket He was lodged in the city prison and a search of his room resulted in finding a quantity of gold pens, stationery and lottery tickets.

Two additional charges of petit larceny and having lottery tickets in his possession were lodged against him Lawrence wishes he was back in Tacoma.

THE SAN FRANCISCO THEATERS.

Plays to be Presented During the Week—Repairs in Progress

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—At the Baldwin this week, the Carleton Opera Company will produce 'Dorothy,' one of the Fred Collins' operas

The Alcazar will put on the Golden Giant" to-morrow evening

At the Grand opera house to-morrow night "Mazeppa" will give place to 'The Black Crook" under the supervision of Jane Kiernly

The work on the old Bush Street theater is being pushed night and day, in order to have it completed by the 20th.

Jeffreys Lewis is still at the Standard and will produce during the week, "The Adventures of a Love Letter"

The Tivoli opera house will produce 'Martha" to-morrow night.

The Boston Quintette Club will give two musical concerts this week at Metropolitan hall

LOVE AND REMORSE.

An Englishman Attempts to Shuffle Off With a Razor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—Horatio Moro, of London, England, attempted to commit suicide at the Ashborn house here this morning by cutting his throat with a razor His recovery is doubtful. From a letter he had written to his brother it is learned that the cause of the act was remorse superinduced by the thought of a girl in England whom he had wronged Other letters seem to indicate that he is well connected in England One of them, from his sister Fannie speaks of Lady Rothschild's personal kindness to her The letter written to his brother, speaking of his intended act, stated it was impossible to find work in this city and he purposed to find farm work if possible

THOUSANDS OF ACRES IN BEETS

California Planters Decide in Favor of Spreckels's Proposed Sugar Factory.

ANAHEIM, Cal Jan 13.—At the meeting of citizens held here yesterday to take action in the matter of planting a sufficient acreage of beets to insure the erection of a sugar factory by Claus Spreckels to cost half a million and with a monthly pay roll of $7 000 Representatives were present from Fullerton, Furview Placentia, Santa Ana and the entire valley Great enthusiasm was manifested It was decided to enter into communication with Spreckels at once, and 10,000 acres can be set out to beets in this vicinity as soon as satisfactory operations are inaugurated

BANQUET TO RUSSELL HARRISON.

The Son of the President-Elect To Be Wined and Dined by Helena's Citizens

HELENA, M T, Jan. 31.—A banquet will be given to-morrow night to Russell Harrison son of the president-elect, by the citizens of Helena Mr Harrison's interests are identified with the people of the territory, and he has expressed a determination to remain here and conduct his affairs during the period of his father's administration rather than haunt the parlors and corridors of the White house The banquet promises to be a notable social event.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ALBANY

A Prominent Citizen Stricken Down With Heart Disease

ALBANY, Jan 12.—J B. Williams, proprietor of the Revere house sample rooms, died suddenly this afternoon of heart disease while walking from his place of business to his residence His age was about fifty. He leaves a wife and three grown sons

Victoria Notes.

VICTORIA, B C, Jan 13.—Frank Owens succeeded in passing a bogus check for $40 at a harness store and another at a jeweler's store for a large amount. He was not arrested.

The Amos Holden Company, of Montreal have purchased the Victoria sash factory, and will double its output The purchase was completed to-day.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEXICANS MURDERED

Three Sheep Herders Killed in Arizona and Others Missed

ST JOHN'S, A T, Jan 13.—A party of men just arrived from the southwest section of this county report three Mexican employes in charge of the sheep of Pedro Mantana killed Three others are missing The murdered men were shot while eating breakfast. One of them was in the fire when discovered The perpetrators of the crime are unknown The sheriff of the county accompanied by the party started immediately for the scene of the crime The sheriff offers a reward of $500 for the capture of the murderers

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS

Personal and General Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 13.—P Mck Patton of Salem is at the Lick with his wife

One of the prominent local papers continues to five three or more columns of space each morning to an attack upon the officers of this city as regards their alleged defects as to the proper exits in case of fire

The foundation of the Chronicle's ten story building is being rapidly laid

G W Gray, proprietor of the Pioneer Oil mills at Salem is expected here to-morrow accompanied by his wife. Their daughter, Miss Gray has been visiting here for several weeks

Mrs Louise Humphreys Smith has returned from two or three weeks visit at Portland

C B Gardner a hotel proprietor of Victoria B C, and C J Humphrey of Chehalis W T are in town

William Benedict of Port Townsend and T J Young of Port Blakeley mill owners came down from the North yesterday

George W Traver of Tacoma W T is at the Hotel Marquette

J A Hall Field a Seattle business man is among the late arrivals

John Fielding, one of the largest land owners of Rogue river valley, is in the city

General John Gibbons commanding the department of the Columbia is at the Palace accompanied by his wife

W D Sanborn, general coast agent of the Burlington route has returned from the East. He says that travel westward is lighter than was expected One strong reason to which this falling off may be ascribed is the coming inaugural The traveling public generally seem to expect to be in Washington on the 4th of March

William Boyd who is held as a witness in the fraudulent Chinese certificate cases against Caprice and others, has been removed from the city prison to the government prison on Alcatraz Island

Sam Jones the evangelist has begun his engagement in Pasadena At its close he will come to this city as D L Moody's successor

A dispatch from Washington states that the bill has finally passed both houses of congress appropriating $3800 to reimburse William R Wheaton and Charles H Chamberlain ex register and ex receiver of the local land office for money paid out of their pockets in 1877 for clerk hire

General Freight Agent Eckles of the Union Pacific has received a circular to the effect that Snake river is frozen over and that during the winter freight shipments will not be received to points beyond Riparia

A circular from Leo XIII has been received in this city, informing the Catholic clergy that the pope intends sending bodies of Italian priests to this country in order that the latter may instruct in their native tongue emigrants from Italy who establish themselves here

J R King of Portland and L Brandt of Seattle are at the Lick

It is stated here that Claus Spreckels has so much faith in the beet sugar industry that he is preparing to form an incorporation with $10,000,000 capital, to operate in various parts of California

Captain Willard Young United States engineer has advertised for bids for furnishing stone and placing it in the jetty at the entrance of Coos Bay Bids are to be opened on the 5th inst The amount to be expended on this work is about $70,000.

The Astorian has the following editorial fling at Oregon this morning Oregon desires to raise the salaries of her state officers We sincerely trust nothing will be done to raise the price of votes in that state for it is already beyond the reach of many a poor but willing candidate.

It is reported the trouble at Panama will cause a number of vessels to be there, to be ordered to this port to discharge their coal and that a number of vessels for Valparaiso and other ports of South America will be ordered here If this is so, the list of wheat ships will be considerably larger than has been expected So far, but one ship has been placed on the list.

Robert Mitchell, who last night fell into the hold of the ship America, died this morning at the receiving hospital from his injuries He was a native of Ireland, aged 58 years

Two American ships, the W F Babcock and George Stetson, sailed to-day grain laden for Queenstown The cargoes aggregated 58,000 tons. The vessels are under the command of the two Murphy brothers and each will do his utmost to beat the other to their destination.

The California Athletic Club of this city has nearly 1400 members on its roll, with the probability of 2000 being there within a year Their members claim that it is the most powerful organization of the kind in the world

Moody Drawing Large Crowds

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 13.—The audience Mr Moody addressed this evening at the Mechanics' Pavilion has not been equaled since the meetings began here Every chair and seat was occupied Women counted themselves favorites if they had a chance to get standing room, men were fortunate in getting foothold on pillars and posts The choir loft was crowded and people sat on the railing There was a crush of humanity on the platform that left no room for moving and little opportunity for gesticulation Eight thousand people heard the services

Sporting Matters in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 13.—Just at present the world of sports as far as San Francisco is concerned is in a progressive state Great interest attaches to the coming boat race between local men The Carroll Blakelock glove contest and the six day go as you please match which begins at Mechanics' pavilion in February, also attracts considerable attention

Suicide of a Spiritualist

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 13.—Mrs J Freeman a spiritualist this morning jumped from a fourth story window, on the corner of Twentieth and Mission streets and died six hours later She had a husband in Virginia City Nevada It is supposed her mind became weakened by spiritualism

England's Monster Salt Trust.

LONDON, Jan 5.—The Sheffield *Independent* says the English Salt Trust is very far advanced with its scheme to obtain control of all the large salt works in the world It states that the agent of the syndicate, who recently visited the United States and Canada to sound the manufacturers there returned, and the report of the result of his mission was so satisfactory that he has set out again with definite proposals The English syndicate offers to buy the whole of the salt works on the American continent. The direction is to be consolidated and offices established at New York One half of the capital is to be held in England and the rest in the United States and Canada It is stipulated that the manufacturers who sell out to the syndicate are not to engage in any manufacture on their own account for a period of ten years They are, however, privileged to invest one third of the proceeds of their plant in the stock of the trust, which it is boldly stated will return a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent each year

New England's Future

Boston Herald.

Three nationalities are struggling in New England for the mastery—the English people descended from the original stock, the Irish Americans of the second generation, and 300,000 French Canadians, new to the soil and hardly able to speak the English language The American element is either dying out or emigrating to the West The young and vigorous elements entering into the rural settlements, or engaged in labor in the manufacturing cities and towns, represent Irish and French blood It looks as if the future supremacy in this part of the country would lie between the French and the Celtic races Very largely the life of the next generation—its spirit, its fire, its purpose—must come from this quarter, though controlled and moderated by the new environment.

A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Hoofland's Cough Balsam. Sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all Lung Troubles. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Ankeny, Vollum & Co., Portland, Or.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Changes Recommended in the Conduct of Indian Affairs.

THE G A R AT THE INAUGURATION

Congressional Forecast A Petition to Congress by the Woman Suffragists of Washington—Notes

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—The commissioner of Indian affairs Oberly in his annual report discussed the act of June 9 1888 by which the charges and duties of the superintendent of Indian schools were defined

The commissioner reaches the conclusion that the most natural reconstruction and effective administration of Indian schools will be secured by enlarging the prerogatives of the superintendent first by placing under his immediate charge all matters connected with all branches of Indian education instead of restricting him to lines of work in connection with but one class of schools and second by providing that he shall perform the official functions necessary in the discharge of such enlarged duties through the bureau of Indian affairs under which arrangement the commissioner of Indian affairs may place at the disposal of the superintendent the entire official machinery of the bureau by use of which nearly all business in relation to Indian schools is and must be transacted

The commissioner recommends some important changes in the methods of making the purchases of Indian supplies A much more satisfactory method he thinks would be for the Indian bureau to submit to the bidders a standard sample of each article instead of having submitted to it a large variety of samples of each article Thus the question of price would alone have to be considered in awarding contracts and nothing more would be required of the commissioner than the making of the award to the lowest bidder.

To make the inspection of such goods as blankets cloths clothing etc perfectly accurately adjusted machinery and other appliances for testing the strength of fabrics should be supplied The commissioner advises the extension of the civil service law to the Indian service and says he would advise that this extension be made immediately if he were not fearful that if taken now it would be robbed of much of its effectiveness by being attributed to partisan motives

In conclusion the commissioner says The Indian is commencing to appreciate the fact that he must become civilized must as he expresses it learn white man's way' or perish from the face of the earth.

He should be taught how to work and all schools that are opened for his children should be schools in which they can be instructed in the use of agricultural and mechanical implements

The Indian should be taught not only how to work but also that it is his duty to work for the defraying communism of the terrible reservation system gives to the individual no incentive to labor but puts a premium on idleness and malefaction

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST

What Will Be Done in Each House of Congress This Week

WASHINGTON Jan 13.—The senate has now discussed the whole of the tariff bill except the wool sugar and lumber schedules and a portion of two or three others of minor importance In view of this, the committee in charge of the bill, upon these prominent schedules has therefore, been given time to occupy all of this week and Monday of next week, the time for voting on the passage of the bill being fixed for Tuesday the 22d at 1 o'clock

The business of the house this week has all been nicely planned in advance and in some instances has been made the object of special orders Monday after the passing of the fortification appropriation bill, the river and harbor bill is to be taken up Springer intends to try to get considered on for the opening territorial bill Tuesday but the indications are that he will meet with some republican opposition The appropriations committee wish to consider and pass the sundry civil appropriation bill Wednesday, and the South Carolina contested election case is set for Thursday and may consume the rest of the week It is to be noted, however that parts of all this programme is subject to disarrangement by a report from the committee on rules on the Randall resolution rescinding the rule which now requires adjournment at 5 o clock every day

THE G A R TO BE REPRESENTED.

They Will Take an Active Part in the Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—General William Warner, commander-in-chief of the G A R. having been urged by General Rosecrans and Charles Lincoln, commander of the department of the Potomac to take official action looking to the G A R. taking part in the inauguration ceremonies and parade, has written a letter in which he says "That it is proper for the members of the G A R either as individuals, posts or departments to participate in the inauguration ceremonies none will question It is a time when partisans and sectarians disappear, a time when the citizens of the republic meet on a common plane, having but one country, one flag and one destiny" The commander-in-chief will secure places on the line of march for all G A R posts that attend the inauguration He says it is left to the determination of the comrades whether or not they will take part in the ceremonies

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

A Petition Presented to Congress by the Unhappy People of W T.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13.—Senator Cullom has presented a petition to the senate, which was referred to the committee on territories, from the citizens of Washington territory, praying that when congress passes the enabling acts for the admission of the several territories, they will permit women to vote for delegates to the constitutional convention and on the adoption of the constitution in all the territories where the legislature have passed a law providing that women may vote and such law is not been repealed by subsequent legislation

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

An Interesting Patent Case

WASHINGTON Jan 13.—Commissioner Colman has been informed that in a suit brought at his request by the attorney general against Magnus Swanzon for cancellation of a patent for a method for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane the commissioner of Swanzon has been overruled and the case set for trial The commissioner thinks this action of the court has settled the point of law as to the right of the government to bring suit for the cancellation of patents in cases where employes make discoveries while employed by the government

Personal and General Notes

WASHINGTON Jan 13.—Assistant Surgeon Richard W Johnson has been relieved from temporary duty at West Point and ordered to San Carlos A F Post Assistant Engineer Harry Webster has been detached from Mare Island navy yard and ordered to the Mohican, and Post Engineer I T Hoffman has been detached from duty from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco and ordered to duty at Mare Island navy yard

Modesty of Greatness

Eminent statesman—I wish you would take occasion to say in the strongest possible manner that my name must not be mentioned in connection with any cabinet office whatever

Reporter—But senator, I have never heard your name spoken of in any such connection The idea has probably never occurred to any—

Eminent statesman (with vehemence)—And it must not sir—it must not. Be careful to say so in writing up this interview I believe that is all—but hold on! You may tell the business manager of your paper to send me 500 copies of to morrow's issue

A Progressive Farmer

Hillsboro Independent.

Mr Philip Beal in town yesterday Mr Beal is one of the progressive farmers of Forest Grove He reports that he recently killed several Berkshire pigs only 8½ months old that weighed 200 pounds apiece Mr Beal has cured the meat of 65 hogs this winter By curing the meat at his farm he realizes 4 cents per pound for all his pork, an increase of from 2½ to 3 cents per pound over what butchers here pay for similar animals for the green meat

REMARKABLE CASE AT LAW

A Man Sues to Recover $3 600 and a Verdict is Declared Against Him for $32 000.

The following account of a law suit commenced by W J Snodgrass of La Grande against Carey & Bros stock buyers of Cheyenne is taken from the last number of the *Live Stock Journal*

A case which has excited general interest among stockmen was that of Snodgrass vs Carey & Bro which has occupied the past week in the district court and was settled by a verdict of the jury on Monday last

It seems that in the year 1881 Mr Snodgrass had some cattle on the range, the number of which he specially stated at 2,538 which he sold to J M Carey & Bro A contract was drawn up in which the number and several brands of the cattle were minutely described from June 1881 the contract was signed by J M Carey & Bro who agreed to take the cattle at the stipulated price $51 000 As soon as possible it was learned by the defendants the country was thoroughly worked and only 800 head were found of the 2538 head bargained for Up to this time $17 400 of the purchase price had been paid to Mr Snodgrass leaving a balance due him of $34,600 which upon Carey & Bro refusing to pay he entered suit for, with interest

The evidence shows that only 300 head were found and that the remainder were not in existence that the surrounding country had been thoroughly worked as soon as practicable that the contract warranted all in existence at the time of the sale and had this number been in existence a majority would surely have been found made id of about one ninth of the number

The court held that the contract was a warrant for the cattle and that if any of the cattle were missing the warranty was broken The defendan brought evidence to prove the number found and the manner in which the range was worked After much argument the case went to the jury who after deliberating about an hour, instead of finding for the plaintiff returned a verdict for the defendants in the sum of $32 000

It is very seldom the case where one party brings suit against another for damage that a verdict is returned against him for nearly ten times the amount which he sued for This extraordinary and unexpected result of the case has imparted to it a prominent and interesting aspect'

A MAD BEAR

How a Yamhill Hunter Beat a Lively Retreat.

Yamhill Reporter

Mr George Southmayd of Grand Ronde Or told a reporter that bears never were plentier on the reservation than they are now But I said Mr Southmayd when a man goes out after them he wants to be sure that his ammunition is all right Three weeks ago I was out gunning for birds and happened to run across a big black bear He was about ten yards away standing on a log and looking at me in a most impertinent manner

"I always carry a couple of buckshot cartridges in my left coat pocket for just such occasions Breaking open my gun I extracted the cartridges of small shot kept my eye on the bear and inserted two shells from my left pocket

Then I confidently blazed away at his head He didn't tumble over as he ought to have done, but snarled wickedly and made a break for me Without retreating a step I let him have the other barrel, and the didn't stop him worth a cent.

About that time I began to suspect that there was some hitch in my combination and when he knocked the gun out of my hands I inferred that it was time for me to get away You ought to have seen me go I guess he would have won the race if it had not been for a big split boulder in the track The split was just wide enough for me to get through and I went through lively He reached out and got a piece of my shirt but he stuck fast long enough for me to get a hundred yards the start, and then I was safe.

When I go home I found two buckshot cartridges safe and snug in my inside pocket I must have dropped two other shells in with them absent-mindedly and it was just my luck to grab the light loads when I wanted big shot I had peppered that old bear right in the face with quail shot and I don't blame him for getting mad I was mad myself when I found it out."

CURRENT NOTES

It is said that one of New York's "boodle" Aldermen gave his barber $15 for New Year's It was probably hush money —*Yonkers Statesman*

Do tell me about it, Miss Clara" said Snippy, eagerly 'I'm all ears Huh' said Clara's little brother 'that's a lie cause Clara told me you were all ears last night I heard her"—*Troy Times*

The ancients believed that the whole earth was square, but up to the hour of going to press we have not heard that they expressed a similar belief in regard to the inhabitants thereof —*Interview Herald*

It is time for a revival of reading, writing and arithmetic in the public schools City modeling and music are nice accomplishments, but the children when grown cannot handle mud for their board nor sing for their supper —*San Francisco Alta*

Missionary (in a prison)—My poor friend I suppose you regard these walls with hatred, but— Prisoner—Regard them with hatred? No, indeed, I regard them with gratitude They are my protection. I am in for bigamy and both wives are furious —*Philadelphia Record*.

Reginald Young (who has been attentive during the evening)—I wonder, Miss Mabel if you would consider me impertinent should I ask you the old old question? Miss Mabel (greatly agitated)—O, Reginald! This is so sudden, I—I—yes I will listen to you, Reginald Reginald—Well, then have you read "Robert Elsmere? '—*Burlington Free Press*

The family joy—Aren't these pretty blue silk stockings, mamma? Papa told nursey they were for her, and to get them from his overcoat in the hall I thought I would get them for her Mamma—Run up stairs darling I don't think these are good enough for nursey and I wish to speak to good kind generous papa about it Run along dear papa's coming —*Boston Gazette*

Young widow—Yes, it is true Mr Slowfellow has been attentive to me lately and he is certainly interesting do you used to know him? Friend—Yes indeed Knew him and his first wife, too He courted her nine years before marrying her Waiting maid—Mr Slowfellow is in the parlor mum Young widow (savagely)—Not at home —*Philadelphia Record*

Madge—What beautiful pre ents you have and what a stack of them! Where did they all come from? Flora McF—It's a secret—you'll never tell? Well then besides the old engagements I made four brand new ones the week before Christmas—secret of course I haven't had the heart to break but three of them yet—and aren't the things lovely?—*Time*

Lillian (with concealed disdain)—And did you really mean this lovely workbag for me? Ethel (with virtuous complacency) —Yes, dear I'm so glad if you like it It was such a pleasure to make it when I thought it was for you. Lillian (who has seen the same thing on Cashboy & Cheapjys 50 cent bargain counter)—O, you dear darling! It was too good of you to take so much trouble just for me But isn't it funny our coachman gave the cook one just like it!—*Time*.

What a Fiddle Did for the Chief Justice.

Chicago Tribune

Singular as the statement may seem the notes of piano and violin drove the present chief justice of the United States from the Congregationalist into the Episcopalian fold In 1840, Nathan Weston was chief justice of the state, and Mrs. Fuller, mother of Chief Justice Fuller, was Weston's daughter After a meeting of the Young Ladies' Sewing Circle at the Weston home, her brother accompanying her on his fiddle Mrs Fuller played the piano for a dance The conservative members of the congregation taking offense, instituted an inquiry that dragged along for months and resulted in the withdrawal of the Weston and Fuller families and many others who joined the Episcopal church is a curious coincidence that the Episcopal church which was erected two or more years ago stands on the spot where the dance took place, and the house itself, moved to the rear, is now the rectory

Purchase your tickets and secure your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, under Portland Hotel. Pacific Railroad.

MONMOUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Bill for an Act to Appoint a Board of Regents.

Names of Persons Suggested for the First Board—Provisions as to Powers and Duties.

The following bill for an act to appoint a board of regents for the State Normal School at Monmouth and to prescribe their powers and duties has been drawn up and will be presented to the legislature It will probably pass without objection since it is a measure that will add to the efficiency of the school

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon

SECTION 1 The general government, superintendence and direction of the Normal School of the State of Oregon is hereby vested in a board of regents, to be known as The Board of Regents of the Normal School of the State of Oregon, which board shall consist and be composed of twelve members, and of which the state board of education shall be ex-officio members The other eleven persons of the board shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate Such members shall hold office as follows Three shall go out of office at the end of the second year three at the end of the fourth year, and the remaining three at the end of the sixth year from the time of the first appointment the names of those to leave office to be determined among themselves by lot Thereafter every person appointed shall serve for the full period of six years or until their successors are appointed and qualified. All vacancies occurring in said board by death, resignation or otherwise during the recess of the senate shall be filled by appointment by the governor until the next meeting of the legislature or until their successors are appointed and qualified Provided the first board of regents shall consist of the following persons D P Thompson of Multnomah county A A McArthur of Polk county R P Bolse of Marion county Warren Truitt, of Polk county T G Hendrson of Yamhill county W F Gunn of Polk county, and Wallis Nash, of Benton county

SEC 2 The regents shall elect one of their number president whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of the board to call special meetings of the same upon the written request of three members thereof and to perform any and all duties provided for by law or prescribed by the board If said president shall not be present at any meeting of the board, the members present if a quorum may elect one of their number president pro tem who shall thereupon perform the duties of president during said meeting

SEC 3 The board of regents shall appoint a secretary and a treasurer for the Normal School who shall severally keep their offices at Monmouth and may hold their positions during the pleasure of the board They shall respectively perform such duties as the board may direct, and they may also be given a bond to said board for the faithful performance of said duties in such amount and with such sureties as the board of regents may prescribe, to be approved by said board They shall receive no compensation, save the payment of actual and necessary expenses when absent from home in attendance upon the duties of their respective offices

SEC 4 The board of regents shall receive from the State Normal School Association a deed to the premises now occupied and used by the State Normal school in Monmouth, which deed they shall have duly recorded and hold said premises in trust for the state of Oregon for normal school purposes.

SEC 5 The regents shall meet annually at Monmouth, on the last Tuesday of such school year while a meeting shall be styled and known as the regular annual meeting of the board This meeting may adjourn from day to day, when in the judgment of the regents such adjournment is necessary to promote the discharge of their duties and the interests of the school but no special meeting of the board shall be called by the president except upon written notice to each member of the board, of the time and place of such meeting said notice to be served by the president delivering the same personally to each member or by mailing the same to the postoffice address of each member not less than ten days before the time appointed for said meeting

SEC 6 The general powers and duties of the board of regents shall be

First—To receive by gift bequest appropriation or otherwise real or personal estate, money or other property for, and in behalf of the state Normal School

Second—To control and provide for, subject to the conditions herein made the custody and expenditure of the State Normal School grounds and buildings and of books, papers and documents belonging thereto

Third—To appropriate use or expend moneys belonging to, or appropriated for the use of said State Normal School Monmouth in such manner as will in their judgment, best subserve the interests of said school, and to manage control and apply all property of whatever nature which belongs to or may hereafter come into the hands of or appropriated for the use support, or benefit of the Oregon State Normal School, according to the terms of such gift or appropriation

Fourth—To appoint and remove a president of the State Normal school, and the requisite number of professors teachers and employes, and prescribe their duties compensation and tenure of office or employment

Fifth—To demand and receive all moneys appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act and all sums due and accruing to said normal school for tuition and tuition fees, and apply the same or so much thereof as may be necessary to the payment of the compensations aforesaid, and the current expenses of the school

SIXTH—To prescribe a fee for admission into said school, to be applied to the payment of incidental expenses and the rate of tuition therein provided, that all counties of this state in which the number of pupils shall be less than 500 shall be entitled to one free scholarship and all other counties shall be entitled to one free scholarship for 1000 children of school age and fraction of 1000 greater than 500.

SEVENTH—To have in connection with the president of the school, the general supervision of the course of instruction and to enact rules and by laws for the government thereof including the faculty, and the conditions of admission and graduation

EIGHTH—To confer diplomas on such persons as the faculty may recommend for graduation and who shall have passed before the state board of education, or some person or persons appointed by said board to conduct such examination, in Monmouth, a satisfactory examination in all the branches of the prescribed course of study and the methods of teaching them provided, that persons shall have attended the State Normal School not less than one year and have a successful experience before receiving a normal school diploma The normal school diplomas shall be signed by the state board of education, by the president and secretary of the board of regents and the faculty of the State Normal School. All graduates of the State Normal School are hereby authorized to teach in any public school in this state without further examination

NINTH—To prescribe the qualifications for admission into the school; and,

TENTH—To make such rules and by laws, not in conflict with the laws of this state, for the government of the board of regents as they may deem necessary

SEC 7 At all meetings of the board of regents four members of all constitute a quorum but a less number may meet and adjourn from time to time and the powers and duties of the board may be exercised and performed during the recess of the board by a committee thereof, to be called the executive committee of the board of regents of the Oregon State Normal School, with such powers and duties as the board of regents may prescribe and direct.

SEC 8. The regents shall not receive any compensation for their services, but they shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses in attending the meetings of the board, to be paid as current expenses of the school

SEC 9 At the close of each school year the president of the board of regents and the president of the school shall jointly make a written report to the governor of the state showing the transactions of the board, the progress, condition and wants of the school, the number of the professors, teachers and the students, the amount of receipts and disbursements, and such other information as may be deemed of importance and which reports a sufficient number shall be printed by the state printer for gratuitous distribution through the state

SEC 10 Inasmuch as the board of regents provided for in this act should take immediate control of the State Normal school, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor

QUEEN OLGA PUTS HER FOOT DOWN

She Refuses to Permit the Return of the King's American Friends

NICE, Jan 5.—The queen of Wurtemburg has joined the king at the Hotel Splendide There have been further rows in the royal household over Messrs Woodcock and Hendry the king's American favorites, who were dismissed about six week ago, on the demand of the Stuttgardt cabinet They, have, however remained in the neighborhood, daily expecting to be recalled, and the king has been most anxious for them to return The queen, however, is a very strong headed woman with all the imperious qualities of the imperial house of Russia, to which she belongs, and after consulting with the ministers she has put her foot down and decided against the king's proposal It is asserted that were the Americans to return she would immediately leave the king But he has to be treated with particular consideration on account of the precarious state of his health His life at the Hotel Splendide is however, on a much more inexpensive scale than on the occasion of his former visits to the Riviera.

The Sheridan Mill.

Yamhill Reporter

Robt Cannon sold on Thursday a one third interest in the Sheridan flouring mill to A Edwards, and a one-third interest to E P Cooper, retaining a one-third interest. Just as fast as the machinery arrives the mill is made a first-class roller mill. The whole building will be thoroughly stepped and put in first-class repair. The mill is in a good locality, and if the proprietors push it as they say they will, a fine business cannot but be the result.

PROGRESS AT BAKER CITY.

City Property Higher Now Than Ever Before, and Still With an Upward Tendency.

Baker City Democrat

Property in Baker City has raised in value at least 50 per cent within the last ninety days If you don't think so just try to buy a piece of town property and hold your breath while you wait for the figures and you don't want to procrastinate either for the property is climbing up all the time Many people ask why is this? We'll tell you Within the past five months the mines has been scraped off the backs of our hills to slow going catchups and they have purchased first-class tickets and taken passage in the car of progress and they are determined to be on hand to reap the benefits that accrue from energy and enterprise The fact that some $50 000 is to be expended this year in water works is one of the tendencies in this respect The completion of a $25 000 gas plant has had its effect The completion of a $30 000 public school building has done much to add to the permanency of real estate investments The encouraging outlook of the mineral deposits which encircle Baker City contributes its share to the upbuilding of the Queen City All this and more has set the people to thinking of the future of the city, and the picture thereof is fair to look upon The abiding faith in the future permanency of the city is fully demonstrated by many of our old residents in the building up of costly brick edifices and the contemplated improvements the coming spring and summer and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in the erecting of handsome dwellings that compare favorably with those of a city of 20 000 inhabitants Progress, prosperity and advancement is seen on every hand, and all evidences tend to show that only a commencement has been made And Baker City will make more rapid improvement within the next year or so than ever before in her history.

A $30 000 hotel is one of the talked of enterprises the coming spring A street car service is being agitated among our more progressive citizens and an enterprise of this kind will be a paying investment Sampling works, whereby the ores of hundreds of mines within a few miles of Baker City, can be worked and save transportation at great expense to Denver or Salt Lake is one of the contemplated enterprises of the near future The establishment of a foundry will be projected the coming summer The formation of a stock company for the building of a first-class opera house is already under headway These and many other things will be started in the near future and before another twelve month it is safe to say that Baker City will have increased from 1,500 to 2 500 in population.

Real estate, that a few months ago could hardly be given away is now selling rapidly at from $50 to $100 per lot and that far out in the suburbs of the city Choice residence lots centrally located are held at a higher figure than ever with the owners inclined to hold on for them but the price asked is not exorbitant and persons who contemplate purchasing should not delay

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is said to be writing a play It will be a passion play of course

If President-elect Harrison wants to give the Wild West a show in his cabinet why not make Buffalo Bill secretary of the interior?

Already every suburb of Washington has set up a claim that President-elect Harrison was about to purchase a country seat within its borders

Henry S Cook of Norwich Conn is a tailor who passes as a hirsute phenomenon His beard trails along the ground for a space of three inches

No one need worry because another man who knew George Washington has just died Washington's acquaintances will be plentiful so long as they can attention from the public

Walt Whitman has lurked a bit of contemptuous verse at the tender head of the young war Walt should wait awhile The rear may develop into a very presentable youngster after a time

John Dillon will sail for New York early in February Messrs Esmonde and Deasy will arrive before him Mr Dillon is still very much worn from his imprisonment and suffers greatly from dyspepsia

Ye Ha Yung, of the Corean legation at Washington is a good deal of a dandy in his way He pays a great many calls at the capital and seems to enjoy himself, although he does not know a word of English

Col Lamont has written a letter asserting that President Cleveland will not live in Orange, N J There is a growing suspicion that Lamont has not yet decided where the Clevelands will reside in the future.

Dr Freyer of Moradabad, India, recently cured the nawab of Bampore of a long and dangerous illness For this service he received $500,000 from the grateful nawab The British government has intimated that the doctor must return the money but this he refuses to do He claims that he holds it in fee simple

H Rider Haggard has become a vegetarian. He found by experiment that he could work longer and to better effect on a meatless diet than when he indulged freely in beef and mutton He has become a convert to the theory that the imagination becomes more active when the body abstains from animal nourishment. Cereals, garden vegetables, etc., now form the basis of Haggard's diet, but his literary serials do not show any great improvement from this change of habit on his part.

Mrs Cleveland is engaged in translating a French novel into English. This work she has undertaken merely as a means of amusement and with no thought of having her translation published She reads French with perfect ease and her English style is flexible and graphic She has received offers from various publishers who are anxious to obtain the outcome of her labors, but up to the present time she has refused to make any bargain for the production of her first literary achievement.

Norwich, Conn is very indignant over the ridicule at her expense which is now indulged in by the newspapers of the country She points with pride to the fact that Mrs Sigourney, E C Stedman and Donald G Mitchell once lived within her boundaries Professor Lanman, the Harvard Sanscrit scholar, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University war Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, Jeremiah Halsey and other prominent people were born in Norwich He who laughs at Norwich scorns a great intellectual shrine

William Leatham Bright, eldest son of John Bright is an M P a liberal and unlike his father a pronounced home ruler

Will Bright is very clever He recently made his first speech in the house It was a little one, but quite good The young man has plenty of wit as a reply he is credited with sending to his father will prove Tribune Bright reproved the young man for something he had said in favor of Ireland and the latter replied My dear father these are not the kind of letters that should be addressed by one statesman to another

DAVENPORT (W. T.) NOTES

DAVENPORT, Jan. 10.

The Northern Pacific railroad will run its first train to Davenport February 10

Real estate has advanced 50 per cent in the last ten days and large transfers are made daily

The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad is running one daily passenger within four miles of town

Our town is building up rapidly Fifteen buildings, both business and residence are now under completion

Pat Dillon sold one-third of Dillon's addition to Mrs Kellogg of Spokane Falls, for a cash consideration of $6000

Davenport is to have a bank. Dr N Fred Essig, of Spokane Falls, and C C May of Davenport,

NAVAL WONDER.

Effectiveness of the Fast... Vessel in the World.

...xplosive With Which Her Work... She Will Prove More... than the Monitor of 1862.

... The dynamite cruiser ... undergoing a series of trials ... United States naval officers ... of speed not possessed by ... the world. The first trial ... took place December 10, in ... Delaware bay. The cruiser ... from ship John Right is ... at dock high tide the ... on these bearings. With ... five minutes and forty-four ... knots per hour, then al... to run down to 120, the ... fifty-four miles up the bay ... sixteen knots per hour. ... naval officers have been as... result of such mixed expenses ... vessel afloat of the size and ... navies have ever approached. ... With only two out of her ... forced draught she was ... exceed twenty-one and a ... high as 268 revolutions per ... one quarter of a knot for ... of currents, the speed of ... 21.22 knots per hour is ... is the only vessel in the ... service, since her offensive ... from the three dynamite ... carries forward. The ves... Captain Zalinski's dynamite ... gress to appropriate money ... cially designed to carry ... ordinarily plans were drawn ... to be 252 feet 6 inches in ... inches beam, 14 feet 3 inches ... a draught of 9 feet ... 725 tons. This vessel's con... to Cramp & Son, of Phil... sum of $350,000 as bid by ... was launched by the ... 28. Her engines are triple ... horse power. ... carried by the two ... inches in caliber. This ... the size of that possessed ... which Captain Zalinski sug... to adapt to the schooners ... ance of navy rule. Vast... ...e powers will be developed ... than by the original Zalin... explosive charge in the ... guns of the Vesuvius of ... of explosive gelatine. The ... jectiles will be greater than ... being to throw the explo... ...ck of an enemy. ... understood that the effec... explosion of gelatine is to ... all directions. There is a ... of 100 feet for ...

...OUND PROJECTILE, ... the same effect to be pro... rt of the circle described by ... side of this circle the de... lessens as the distance in... nimum military man beli... ct "What the effect would ... ck of buildings should ... able projectile fall in their ... There would be no build... to stand. Should one of ... on the Vesuvius fall in ... ork not a building within ... block could withstand the ... the explosion. The guns ... maintain a rate of discharge ... tles per minute. The ... three dynamite guns is ... forecastle. The guns are ... each other. They rest ... and thereof the upper deck ... degrees. The angle is pre... otal length of each gun is ... to take aim at an object the ... is brought to bear from one ... guns being situated in a pos... the keel, are necessarily ... ject when the latter's point ... the object aimed at, are ... same straight line. Below ... the air chambers and the ... ...ctile is regulated by the ... desired. The dynamite ... projectile has reached ... ge of one mile with the ... On the same deck with the ... loading is manipulated, ... h after the manner of load... ...e, a huge cylinder ... ch each chamber contain... ...jectile. ... ty of the vessel and ... quantity of the explo... is kept wet or in a ... ich will prevent its ... by violent concussion. ... passing upward appears ... kept on hand, and when ... about to be loaded a ... placed in the forward ... e shaft. As the projectile ... reaches its mark, the ... med by its striking either a ... water, or any other resist... gelatine in the forward ... in turn produces a shock ... ...de the whole 600-pound ... gelatine. In firing, ...

...CE OF THE OBJECT ... t. This is easily calculated ... the vessel changes from ... osition. Should the vessel ... charge must take place ... an even keel, the artillerist ... The pitching will tend to ... t, owing to the high rate ... will be far less than in or... ...ce. ... the craft the British have ... a bellish outcome of Yan... A great deal of opposition ... to construct a craft of ... navy officers especially did ... on such a mode of war... the vessel has been pure... unrivaled speed of twenty... 147 knots. ... the success of the engines ... naval world may look for ... a wonder more startling ... of 1862.

GATHERED ABOUT ALBINA.

A Waiting Room—Off To Salem—Arrested—Hand Injured—More New Cottages—Aid Society—

Isaac Crews, a fireman on engine 37, met with an accident Friday morning which deprived him of the index finger of the right hand. Something was the matter with the sandbox and he poked his finger in to ascertain the cause. The engineer was working the injector, and in some way his finger was caught and cut off.

The Portland and Vancouver Railroad Company will build a waiting room and station on the corner of Fourth and Russell street. This will be quite an accommodation to the traveling public, who, have been compelled to wait in rain or cold for the arrival of the motor.

A man by the name of James Connors was arrested for larceny of $60 in coin, the property of J. Evans. He is held for examination until to-day, when he will be tried before Judge Randall's court. He is a waiter on the steamship Willamette.

Mr. J. B. Montgomery proposes to erect twenty new cottages on blocks 10, 11 and 13, to cost from $700 to $800 apiece. These cottages will be sold on the installment plan, and furnish homes for the many newcomers here.

Robert Richardson is having a store erected 22x50 feet, and two stories high; and also a stable. He proposes to keep time, cement and building material on hand.

The Social Six dancing club will discontinue their delightful hops for the present. Their last social will be next Saturday evening.

The suit for bill of lumber by John Parker & Co. against C. A. Walters was settled amicably in the justice court by arbitration.

Dr. J. J. Fisher our esteemed citizen and representative of Albina, will leave this morning for Salem to attend the legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller have lost one of their children. The funeral took place from the residence Sunday afternoon.

The Missionary Aid Society of the Baptist church will meet at Mrs. Jewel's, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Peter Schwartz will build a brick building on Knott street, back of the Germania saloon.

Mr. John Brendle has a brother visiting him who is very ill.

PUMPING A LEGISLATOR.

The Sunniest Approach to His Softer Side—The Most Important Question for the Legislature —A Great Editor—Division of Umatilla.

KENO, Or., Jan. 12, 1889.

Lately Mr. Moss, representative of Lake and Klamath, finding himself in Keno at the end of his first day's journey toward Salem, stayed over night at the Keno hotel. The prospect of pumping him looked inviting. His declaration of a fondness for good venison afforded reasonable ground for believing that he was opposed to shooting deer for their hides, and possibly a few artfully popped questions might bring to light some prospective bills. So I treated him to the best cigar in the house, besought the landlord to give him the best room and vied with the Chinese cook in the endeavor to reach the sunniest approach to his softer side. Beginning with a smile so sunny that he warmed his palms in it, I said:

"Mr. Moss, what, think you, will be the most important question for the legislature this session?"

"Well," he replied, half shutting one eye and driving a current of smoke through his moustache, "the question possessing the most gravity will undoubtedly be whether we shall permit those commanded newspaper men to bore us to death before the end of the session. Now, the editor of the Milton *Eagle* is a merciful scribe. While other editors visit the state legislature and fill us with pain and misery by pinching our buttonholes, treading on our corns in the lobby and pumping us till we whistle, the *Eagle* man is content with addressing his paper to the representatives for a few months before the session. His desire, instead of enlarging to an eagerness to clutch our brains and squeeze out the last glitter of sapience, is limited by the simple enjoyment derived from moulding the opinions of the men who make and repeal the laws of Oregon. Compared with other newspaper men, he seems an angel fresh from the mercy seat. Besides, he is a great man."

"What's the evidence of his greatness?"

"He has succeeded in making the present legislature unconsciously great by putting into the lower division of its head several large and glittering chunks of wisdom concerning the division of Umatilla county."

"Has he influenced your head in favor of division?"

"There you go! You are actually pumping. I tell you, sir, his sole purpose is the moral and intellectual expansion of the legislative heart and head. His idea is to accomplish what he has often and clergymen praying for. He has struck a new and luminous lead in the field of journalism. He is the greatest editor now tossing on the wild sea of journalistic life, and he tosses beautifully." PETER THE POET.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The Dalles Derived Its Appellation From the Canadian Patois "Le Grande Dalle de la Columbia."

From an exchange the following explanation is obtained as to how The Dalles came to obtain its name:

Frequent inquiries are made by settlers as to why this city is named The Dalles. The postoffice was known for many years as Dalles City, but a somewhat similar name in Polk county—Dallas—caused considerable annoyance, and on the postal register it was changed to "The Dalles." The municipality, in the charter, is still called Dalles City. The origin of the name is traced to the early Canadian voyageurs, who navigated the Columbia in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company before the missionaries sought a field for Christian labor—

Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound
Save his own dashings.

These hardy pioneers were accustomed to "shooting" the rapids in the river, and would not follow the laborious plan of dragging their batteaux around falls or cascades. The most difficult point on the Columbia was above this city, and in their patois they called it "Le grande dalle de la Columbia," which a liberal translation would render into English—the great trough of the Columbia. They chose their hardiest and most skillful men for this dangerous undertaking, and bidding their comrades good-by, they trusted themselves to the angry waters. Frequently these brave fellows found their last resting place in the surging flood; but, always jovial, they undertook the passage, singing their boat songs and in the best of spirits. From this Canadian appellation the town took its name. The mission was known as The Dalles, and later the military post as Fort Dalles.

STOCK AND WEATHER.

According to the official report of Captain W. F. Songer, stock inspector of Jackson county, there are 22,755 sheep in the county; 12,080 in different bands show no scab at all, and bands with 10,675 head show a small amount of scab. The amount of scab in the bands is rapidly decreasing, and Mr. Songer thinks that in another year it will be entirely eradicated, as far as Jackson county is concerned.

Says the Grant county *News*:—Four years ago this month it will be remembered that snow lay all over the plains of Eastern Oregon to the depth of from eighteen inches to three feet, and in the mountains about seven feet. This year there is none, and the question naturally arises are we to have any snow in 1889.

Winter, it seems, acting on the adage "better late than never," has at last put in an appearance, January 2d being as yet, the coldest day of the season, the thermometer marking zero, says a Union county paper.

There are more stock feeding in the valley this winter than any former year, a great many sheep, cattle and horses being driven in from surrounding valleys where there is a scarcity of feed. Most of the hay that was for sale in the valley has been disposed of.

AN OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC.

The Talk About Annexing Canada During General Grant's Presidency.

His Opposition to the Views of Rawlins and Other Enthusiasts—Speech of the Old Commander Touching Relations With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The agitation respecting the ultimate political union between the United States and Canada is periodic. Those who have kept close watch of the suggestions as to annexation since the war are reminded that the present talk is no more earnest and is not quite so aggressive as was the suggestion shortly after the late war that Canada should be added to the United States. There is, however, this marked difference, that at that time the proposition was accompanied with the suggestion of conquest, while at present no one suggests anything but peaceable annexation. During the campaign which preceded the first election of General Grant to the presidency, it is known to some now in Washington that an effort was then made to induce Gen. Grant to seize the British provinces. Gen. John A. Rawlins of Galena, Ill., one of Grant's staff officers during the war, who afterward became his secretary of war, was an enthusiastic supporter of the Monroe doctrine. He was as enthusiastic an advocate of an ocean-bound republic as Senator Ingalls now is, and his ideas have a great resemblance to those recently expressed by the senator from Kansas. In a speech shortly before the election of Grant to the presidency, General Rawlins, after expressing the hope that Stephen A. Douglas's aspirations for an ocean-bound republic might be realized, said: "An ocean-bound republic! An idea in eloquent accord with the feeling of manifest destiny within us. It is now a government of states equal in rights, distinct as billows,

BUT ONE AS THE SEA,

And of races equal before the law; distinct as God made them, but one as humanity—a government in accord with creation, and that without change might be extended not only to an ocean boundary, but until it enveloped the world, which our great railways and ships are now encircling. The extension of its boundaries would be peace, not war. The Canadas would come to it in admiration of its beauty and perfection; and Mexico, to escape anarchy, would seek a place in its constellation of states."

General Rawlins, when he became a member of General Grant's cabinet, retained the view of the Monroe doctrine which he advocated in that speech. He went further than that, and maintained that the only adequate reparation that Great Britain would make to the United States for her course toward American shipping during the war was to cede Canada to the United States as a compensation for the Alabama claims. There were a good many men in the country who were of the view of General Rawlins. Among them, it is believed, were Henry Ward Beecher, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Roger S. Pryor and Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, recently a member of the South American claims commission. President Grant gave no indication that he was influenced by these suggestions, most of which were previously made, and it was not until the summer of 1871 that the public became informed of the manner in which he intended to settle the Alabama claims. He then informed General Rawlins that he could not adopt his suggestion that Canada should be accepted as a compensation for damages inflicted upon our shipping by the Confederate cruisers. And to one of the most enthusiastic and persistent of the advocates of Canadian annexation

GENERAL GRANT SAID:

"The history of the world shows that a conquered people can't be made homogeneous with their conquerors, even though, as you say, they speak the same language. True, the English, the Irish and the Scotch of Canada come from the parent stock which has largely peopled the United States, but they have a different government from ours, are still bound to the parent government by as strong ties as bind Scotland, Ireland and Wales to England. The Canadians have ambitions the same as ourselves; they have projected vast systems of internal improvements; they have wholesome and safe local governments; they have a reasonably fair foreign policy, are reciprocal in their dealings with the people of this country; they intermarry with our people; they esteem us as near neighbors. Change all this by the force of arms, make of them a conquered people and at once their present friendly relations with this government would undergo a revolution. We would have, perhaps, a worse enemy in our midst than the one that so lately laid down its arms. No, sir; the pear is not yet ripe. I believe that the day is not far distant when Canada will be a part of these United States; when its people, seeing how much our government is superior, not only to theirs, but to all other governments in the world, will themselves seek annexation. And then when they come to us voluntarily they will add to us peace and prosperity.

NOT ANARCHY AND CONFUSION.

Later on in a speech at Oaxaca, Mexico, at a banquet given him, General Grant made a detailed explanation of the reasons that induced him to believe that the people of the United States do not desire to annex any foreign territory. General Grant said: "I am aware that some of the papers of Mexico, as well as possibly some in the United States, have made allusion to the possibility of the annexation of the Mexican territory to the United States. On that subject I know there are no grounds for apprehension. While I was president of the United States, representatives of the republic of San Domingo applied to me for annexation, declaring that such was the desire of the government and the wish of all the people of the island. This proposition came to me several times before I considered it at all. At length, fearing that what had been said to me might be merely the statement of designing men, willing to sell their country for private gain, I determined quietly and without the knowledge of these agents of San Domingo to send thither agents of my own to discover the real feeling of the people. By this means I verified the statement that ninety-nine-one-hundredths of her citizens were anxious for the proposed annexation. They were fully alive to the subject, had thought over it, and such a consummation was the brightest of their dreams. They desired, as they expressed it, to become a part of the great republic. I then entered into a treaty with that country (which has all the capacities of the best part of Mexico) and submitted it to the senate for ratification. It was with great difficulty, notwithstanding my position as head of the government, that I could get the question considered by the senate, and when I did, it was defeated by an overwhelming vote. I am sure that even if it could be shown that all the people of a portion of their territory desire annexation to the United States, it would still be rejected. We want no more land. We do want to improve what we have, and we want to see our neighbors improve and grow so strong that the designs of any other country could not endanger them."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Arrived—Sh Blue Jacket, Seattle; bk Elsinore, Tacoma; Br sh Sleive Bawn, Newcastle, A; Sch Zampa, Columbia river; sch Melanethon, Gray's Harbor; bk James A. Borland, San Diego; bktn Malay, Tacoma; sh St. John, New York; sh Topgallant, Tacoma; Nor bk Australia, Newcastle, Eng; sh Oneida, New York; bktn S. N. Castle, Honolulu; sh Fanny Tucker, Sydney; sh Mercury, Fort Hadlock. Sailed—Sh Glory of the Seas, Nanaimo; sh William F. Babcock, Cork, for orders; sh Sumatra, Puget sound; sch Mary and Ida, coastwise; sh George Stetson, Cork, for orders.

ASTORIA, Jan. 12.—Str Alliance arrived down 10 A. M.; crossed out 11:30 A. M.; str Columbia arrived down 12:15. January 13—Str Columbia left out 8 A. M.; str Danube arrived down 9 A. M.; crossed out 11 A. M.; str Jeannes arrived in at 10 A. M.; The Ocklahama arrived down with Ger bk J. H. Nicolai at 10:30 A. M.; Cook arrived down with Br bk Port Sonachan at 11 A. M. 5 P. M.—Weather clear; wind north; bar smooth.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points. Ticket Office, No. 2 Washington street.

GRANT COUNTY NOTES.

Snow is Greatly Needed—Two New Counties Desired—The O. P. R. R.—Condition of Stock.

A correspondent writing from Long Creek, Oregon, under date of Jan. 6th, sends the following:

Stock, with the exception of sheep, is doing well, as there is plenty of hay in the country.

It is reported that Sandy Hancock, an old miner, has struck some very rich placer mines near Big Creek.

The weather is too fine for this time of the year. We have not had a chance for a sleigh ride this winter and the girls feel blue about it.

Nearly two months ago a German named U. Keppler started out on a hunting trip. He left all his belongings at a store, since which time nothing has been heard of him, and his friends fear he has met with some fatal accident.

There are two petitions in circulation and signed by nearly every taxpayer in the section concerned, praying the legislature to divide Grant county into three counties, to-wit: Harney county, Grant county and Hamilton county. The county is too large altogether and the expenses for fees, etc., are enormous. If you take into consideration that some witnesses have to be summoned over 100 miles from the county seat and the officers get their mileage, is it any wonder that Grant county is nearly bankrupt?

As soon as the legislature adjourns and the fate of our new counties is ascertained, subscription lists will be circulated to raise money to buy rights of way and offer a bonus to the O. P. R. R. to run a branch line from where it strikes Harney valley to some point on the John Day. This part of the country is bound to have a railroad, and as the O. R. & N. Co. will not extend their road from Heppner, the people will try to get the O. P. R. R., although it would cost less to extend the Heppner road to some point nearer in Grant.

The man who wrote "Beautiful Snow" must have been an eastern Oregon sheep-owner, and the state of the weather like it is at present. Nearly every sheep-owner in the country is praying for a good fall of snow, as it would be a blessing and a saving to the sheep and their owners. This may seem strange to you "Landsmen" who live in the city and suppose snow is death to sheep. The cause for the desire for snow is this: Sheep will not eat dry feed such as hay or straw while there is a particle of grass in sight; they are very particular about their feed and prefer grass. The dry spell and cold weather has done away with nearly every bit of grass and the sheepmen are anxious to feed them their hay to keep them in good order, but they will not touch it, but as soon as the snow falls and covers the grass, then they will eat hay and do well.

WANTED HIS OREGON SADDLE.

Sad Experience of a Portlander at a British Fox Hunt.

One of the Portland delegation who have been doing the grand tour during the past summer writes to a friend here his experience in fox hunting in Great Britain, where this is a favorite sport:

Having an invitation to a fox hunt while in Scotland, I found myself at 7 o'clock on the morning of the chase aboard a sixteen-hands high steed, but little used to the saddle, I am ashamed to confess to not feeling quite at home for some time and considered gravely whether I would not be safer inside than on back of such a spirited animal. Pride, however, overcame fear and as the meet took place six miles from my friend's house, I had a little practice at horsemanship ere we reached the field.

Sharply at 8 o'clock we were on the ground, along with about forty more horsemen and fifty-two couples of hounds. Immediately placing ourselves in position, the dogs were cast to draw cover and we were not long in catching a glimpse of Reynard issuing from his den, with the pack in full cry. Letting him get well away, we came out with a "tally-ho!" gave the horses spurs, and off we went in a ten-minute gait, expecting to run him down; but, alas! "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." It was not long ere I found a stone fence in my way. My courage failing me, I drew rein at the leap. Crestfallen, I looked around for an easier place to get over, but before I could find a gate I could see that instead of heading the field I was too well in the rear and that the last hound which I viewed on my Oregon saddle! As luck would have it, however, the fox, instead of going clear away, made a turn which gave me another opportunity. This time, as far as the eye could reach, no stone fence was in the way.

A straight run for at least a couple of miles brought me close up to the pack, when another obstacle stood in the way—this time a six-foot ditch. Clearing this I left Reynard following after to it, and as my Oregon blood, like my charger's, was now warm and other horsemen pressing me hard, I mustered courage to give the horse the rein, made the leap, but, instead of alighting on the saddle, I found a lower level—five feet lower. I learned afterward that Reynard was killed, but rest assured I did not get the brush.

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

The Project of Organizing a Street Car Drivers' Union Pract cally Abandoned.

"How about the proposed union of the street car drivers?" asked a reporter yesterday of a driver, after he had ingratiated himself into the favor of the official by "dropping a 5-cent nickel in the slot."

"It seems to have fallen through," was the reply. "It was hoped to get a pretty full attendance of the 'regulars' and a good representation of the 'extras,' but the 'extras' did not turn out at all and only a few of the 'regulars' seemed to be interested. There were two reasons at meetings made, but they wouldn't turn out. You see, we have to work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day, and a man does not have much time left for attending meetings."

"I don't see for myself what possible good a union would do us anyway. There would be no possibility of carrying a strike for higher wages or shorter hours to a successful termination. It would not take twenty-four hours for the street car lines of the city to fill the place of every driver and conductor now employed by them. There are so many strangers in the city looking for work, and the trade is one that a wholly inexperienced man can do nearly as well as an old hand. No, I don't think we will have any union. Most of us don't expect to be driving a street car all our life, as other tradesmen follow their vocations."

NOTES FROM THE FALLS CITY.

A Tramp Who Got Himself Into Trouble—A Heavy Bill Brought in for "Extras."

THE OREGONIAN'S regular Oregon City correspondent writing from there yesterday, sends the following:

A tramp giving the name of Stevens was arrested at 11 o'clock Wednesday night for assault upon a young man with intent to rob. Upon searching his person, a watch which had been stolen from Dr. Knight, of Canby, was found. The nature of the complaint was changed to meet the case, and he was arraigned Thursday, and pleaded guilty to the theft of the watch. He has been committed to jail. He appears to be a sleek sort of a fellow ready to undertake any little job that comes along.

The county court has just completed its January sitting. It was greatly astonished at the presentation of a bill by the Pacific Bridge Company for $8080 for extras. Inasmuch as this increases the cost of the bridge over 25 per cent., the charges seem excessive. The bill is made up of several items. Bedrock was not found on the east side of the river as near the surface as it was supposed to lie, and a bill of $480 is put in for concrete filling. After the contract was let the county court decided to strengthen the masonry in some parts. For extra masonry the company claims $8000. Upon the order of the court making this change does the company seem to base its right to make the enormous charge for extras. There is still one other item. The original survey was found to make the distance across the river too short, and to avoid building the towers on one side at the water's edge, the bridge was lengthened sixteen feet. For this they charge $4000. The court and company haggled over this item a long time, and the court would not make an order authorizing the change. The whole matter is laid over till the next term of court.

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. They small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative pellets, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellets" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

CATARRH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Ehilok's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by Shiloh & Co., druggists.

REAL ESTATE SITUATION.

A Few Instances Recalled How Fortunes Have Been Made.

The Rapid Increase in Property Values Last Year and the Market Still Firm and Tending Upward.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.

The year 1888 was one of much interest to those who study the movement of real estate values. Prices advanced fairly in all portions of the city and its immediate suburbs. The connection of the East and West sides by two bridges and the extensive street railway improvements on the east side of the river have caused a sharp advance in prices in that direction. The rapidity with which one can get from the Esmond hotel eastward two and one-half miles towards Mount Tabor has caused a demand to arise for the choicest properties in this location. Some really remarkable profits have been made on property in this direction, and were we not posted as to the facts as related, we should believe they were somewhat "fishy" in their nature. We will mention but one or two instances: On November 10, 1886, a purchase of eight lots was made in East Portland, the price paid being $2000. Did I say paid? Excuse me a promise to pay was given, the sum of about $100 being paid for abstract, deeds, mortgages, etc., etc. This property has advanced from what was then its value until it is now worth nearly, if not fully, $8000, showing a profit of $6000 in twenty-six months on a $100 investment, or about $200 a month on the $100 invested.

Another purchase was made on June 2, 1887, of twenty-six lots, at about $240 per lot. These lots have advanced to about $800 each, an advance of say $560 a lot, or a profit of $14,500. This is not so remarkable, except for the fact that the buyer put only $2000 cash into the property, in fact, making a profit on the $200 invested of over $14,000, or in nineteen months of over $700 a month, being more than 6 per cent. per diem. As fabulous as these figures seem, they are well authenticated and the purchasers would make oath to their statements were it necessary.

Another good story is on our wise friend, Judge Marquam. In the year 1864 the judge occupied an office owned by the gentleman who owned the block immediately north of the new hotel. The judge loaned the gentleman $500 at the then ruling rate of interest, 5 per cent a month, payable monthly. As security or the loan the judge took a mortgage on the block above mentioned. The interest just covered the $25 monthly rental of the office occupied by the judge, so that gave him no anxiety. But of the principal, where was that to come from? The judge became very anxious about that. He did not want the block, he wanted his $500, and he wanted it bad. You must understand that $500 in those days was larger than several carthweels, and it was no laughing matter to be saddled with a block of lots in the timber in lieu of such a large sum of money. After worrying over this matter for a long time, the judge was forced to accept the property in lieu of his claim. But presto, change.

Early last year if we had put up $125,000 in bright, new, shining gold close up to the judge, we think he would have been tempted in about two hours to have raked in said gold for the block. But now, since the fourth story is on our big hostlery, you could not move the block under 200 to chalce it, judge, $250,000 in the largest kind of yellow gold.

This was the case where riches were thrust upon him. But let us give you a view of the other side.

Our jovial friend Bishop, accountant for the Brownsville woolen mills in Portland, tells this rich story of himself: In the early days Bishop came up from California, having the proceeds of the sale of a farm in his pocket, amounting to $1400. The block on which the Masonic hall is now situated, between Taird, Fourth, Alder and Washington streets, was offered him for $800. Bishop is a cautious man and he counseled with numerous friends, and they, as they always do, threw cold water on the thing, saying, among other things: "Portland has 4000 people and has reached its limit. It will never be any more. Don't you buy." And he did not; and he is still the successful accountant instead of a millionaire, which he would now be had he permitted the riches to be thrust upon him. But, don't cher know, he was not like the judge. He had the say, while the judge was compelled to take the block or lose the $500.

But way multiply these? We could fill several pages of THE OREGONIAN with these true stories of the increase in our real estate values were it necessary.

We seem enthusiasm that calls forth the assertion that this kind of thing stares us in the face continually. It only requires faith in our wonderful country, with a small amount of money and a reasonable quantity of nerve to capture these bargains.

The equal of this country does not exist in the United States. Tell us, we pray, where else in America can we be sure of a crop every year. No failure of crops has ever been known here. When we compare our climate and soil with that of the East, what do we find? The crops of Kansas have been a failure for the past three years, and while Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis have a larger scope of country to supply, we discount them in the sureness of collections, and our wholesale merchants are in consequence of this fact doing as much softer business than those in the cities named. The prospects of the future of our country are so bright that we feel inclined to the opinion that values of real estate will be advanced very materially during the next two years. Properly situated a half hour's ride on street cars northwest of the city, is held at $5,000 per acre, while property well situated on the west slope of Mount Tabor, twenty minutes ride from the Esmond hotel is held at $1,500 and $3,000 an acre. The difference is so much in favor of the Mount Tabor property that the prices are certain to advance rapidly until they reach those northwest of the city.

Everything indicates a rapid increase in our population in the near future, and we sincerely hope that such increase will not cause a boom, such as Southern California has withessed in the past few years, as such booms are very injurious indeed. The rapidity with which our real estate advances naturally is sufficient for the ordinary investor, and will make any person wealthy who will invest his money with the same faith that was exhibited by W. S. Ladd, when ten years ago, he bought over 600 acres of land two and one-half miles east of the Willamette river on the base-line road, part of it from C. M. Wiberg at $65 per acre. The land is now worth fully $1000 an acre. If our readers will carefully figure the advance on this property, they will find that it is fully 10 per cent a month for every month of the ten years. In fact, 10 per cent. a month will bring the value to only $845 an acre, while it would be losing time to try and buy that tract from Mr Ladd for $1000 an acre. Many duplicates of this case can be mentioned. Our very esteemed friend Hans Hansen, of Hansen's addition, bought his land at $10 an acre and is now refusing to sell it at $4000 an acre. We are are just beginning to grow. Prices have not yet begun to advance as they are likely to in the near future.

One of the standard cries is, "Prices are too high, they can never be kept up." This is the cry in Kansas City when it was the size that Portland is now. Lots well out were held at $200 to $300 each. The cry was, "They never can stand such figures, there will be a great reaction!" Well now shall I tell you that many have been crawling up, up, up! until many of them are saleable at from $20,000 to $25,000 each, and this in a country that is very much inferior to ours? The shrewd investment of our genial friend Trescott, who is an old citizen of Kansas City, shows how much confidence he has in this country, which he has looked over carefully for the past eight years.

Our grand hotel will hardly be occupied until we count 100,000 souls in our city and its suburbs. Eastern people are learning the great advantages to be derived from a residence on our Northwest coast, and everyone that comes here influences others to follow.

While in New York, last spring, a gentleman said to me: "We think we have a good country in New York state." I replied: "Yes, we used to think so, too, until we came to Oregon and found how sadly mistaken we were."

I cannot close this rambling letter until I tell you how a Kansas City gentleman, who was in the office recently (looking for a bargain) said facetiously: "It is customary, I believe, to build a bonfire here when the sun shines, is it not?" We were just leaving the office and as we stepped out onto the walk Mount Hood was suddenly bathed in sunlight—and very beautiful it was. I said; "Yes, there is our bonfire. Isn't it nice?" He bowed, rebuked, before the majestic view and acknowledged its grandeur.

J. G. WARNER.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT.

What an Outsider Thinks of the Financial Condition of Oregon.

"Oh! that some power the gift wad gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

The following letter from a California capitalist to a friend in this city may give people who are striving to keep down the assessments an idea of the effect produced by this sort of financiering on persons outside of the state:

January 7, 1889.

Dear Sir—Accept thanks for late copies of THE OREGONIAN. I have perused them pretty thoroughly and have more light upon your section of the coast as to its resources, etc. Still some statements I cannot understand—why some counties have increased and others decreased so much. Lane county, for instance, has an increase of $111,000; Marion, which I thought a better county, has a decrease of $2,000,000; Benton and Linn I supposed A No. 1 counties, both decreased. I also see nearly all of your counties are heavily in debt, which I cannot understand, as you have not been fleeced by railroads as we have. Your public roads I would think cost much more than ours in building and repairing, but it seems that an addition of 60,000 inhabitants ought to keep your valuations in realty on the increase. Perhaps you need a state board of equalization, and to make your city assessments uniform. It may be the whole state is working against the interests of Portland and its wealthy men. I also notice quite a large property exempt from taxation, which I don't understand. I am a citizen of Lane county and have to pay all taxes to pay at Eugene on lands, and would not be surprised if quite an emigration from here would drop into that county this season.

THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT.

SALEM, Jan. 12,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

First thanking you for the publication of the address of the Farmers' Congress, in your widely circulated journal, I ask a little space for a brief rejoinder to your criticisms thereon. The first thing I observe, and which I wish your readers to observe, is that you do not controvert a single fact we produce. You thus tacitly admit that we did not misquote, nor mistake statistical facts. Then it is conceded that farm property increased in real value from 1850 to 1860 101 per cent., or a little more than doubled in real value in one decade; that at the latter date, it was 56 per cent. of all property, and that from 1860 to 1880 farm production rapidly increased, and far exceeded the production in the former period, not only in the aggregate, but also man for man.

Also that at the end of these two latter decades the farmer's wealth had increased but 50 per cent. and only one fourth so rapidly as during the former period, and only one eighth so rapidly as other property; so that in 1880 instead of being the owner of 56 per cent. of the whole property, he is but the nominal owner of but 27½ per cent. Other property, being 44 per cent. at the beginning, was at the end 72 per cent.

You reply: "Almost all our industries, except agriculture, have been created within twenty or thirty years. And it is this growth of other values, *mainly*, that has produced such growth of farm values as has been witnessed within the present generation."

If the creation and growth of these industries has been the "main" cause of the growth of farm values 2½ per cent. per annum for twenty years, or 1 per cent. from 1870 to 1880, what caused the growth of these same farm values to increase over 10 per cent. per annum for the decade from 1850 to 1860 before these "industries" were created? Please explain how it comes about that notwithstanding agriculture had these all-potent causes helping it so much, our wealth increased but one-fourth as rapidly as before these causes had existed, and that too while the farmers helped so much more ourselves by so vastly increasing our products?

You say: "These industries have made a market," and "carried up the value of farm products." From 1851 to 1860, before these industries were created, the average export price of a bushel of wheat was $1 36, corn 72 cents, and the average price of a pound of fine fleece washed during the same 9 years 51 cents. After a quarter of a century of "carrying up" of prices, we find that for the years 1885-6-7 the average export price of a bushel of wheat was 87½ cents, a loss of 48½ cents; corn 50¾ cents, a loss of 22¼ cents; wool, 1883-4, was 40 cents, a loss of 11 cents. And the secretary of the treasury, in his report to congress, December 6, 1886, says: "Prices of commodities range lower than in any previous year of the nineteenth century."

You say: "The value of his (the farmer's) lands, especially that near the cities and railway lines has been increased. Frankly admitted. Yet the value of the farms of the six New England states in 1880 was $372,000,000; 1860, $476,000,000, an increase of $104,000,000 or 28 per cent. It was, 1870, $584,000,000; 1880, $580,000,000, a loss in the last decade, after these industries were created, of $4,000,000. The increase in total value in the two decades from 1860 to 1880 was but 79 per cent., against an increase of 28 in the previous decade.

I quote: "It is to the diversification of industrial effort that has taken place since 1860 that the enormous increase of general wealth is due."

The general wealth increased from $7,135,000,000 in 1850 to $16,159,000,000 in 1860, over 126 per cent., or over 12½ per cent per annum simple interest. In 1870 it was $30,000,000,000, an increase (including slaves in 1870) of 112 per cent. or 14 per cent less than the former period. The value in 1880 was $43,642,000,000, only 45 per cent., and less than from 1850 to 1860 by 81 per cent. And yet we owe our "enormous increase of general wealth" to the "diversification of industrial effort that has taken place since 1860!" Like frost work before a burning sun, your arguments melt in presence of uncontradicted statistical facts.

Again you say: "The national banks have filled a want in the financial and industrial economy of the country, or they would not have existed so long." Logic! Slavery existed over a century. Saloons still exist.

Again: "The national banking system is a free one, and not a monopoly, since any man, or association of men, can enter the business."

"Of course it is somewhat a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks, and I may be able to cast an anchor to the windward." —James G. Blaine to Fisher, (Mulligan letters.)

Again: "That more have not gone into the business is proof that money employed in national banking brings no extraordinary returns."

The average earnings of the Oregon national banks for the five years ending September, 1855, on capital and surplus, was 32¼ per cent. yearly. Their owners divided in semi-annua. dividends 27 1-5 per cent. yearly on the capital stock.—See report of the comptroller of currency, 1885, pages 152-3.

I quote again: "They do not control the volume of money." No, not entirely. Yet they reduced their circulation from $320,000,000, October 1, 1881, to $167,000,000, 1887, a loss to the circulating medium of the whole country of $153,000,000, or about 12¾ per cent. At their dictation silver was demonetized from 1873 to 1878. At their demand it is kept partially demonetized, so that while our mines have produced, for the eleven years ending 1885, $525,000,000 worth of silver, not half of it was allowed to go into circulation. There is another reduction of about 20 per cent. of the currency. At their dictation there now lies locked in the treasury vaults from three to four hundred millions of dollars, taxed out of the people's pockets, as useless to and as intangible of helping business or industry, by increasing the present low prices of commodities, or the wages of labor, as if in ocean's depths or its native lead.

You characterize as "pessimistic" our assertion that the wealth we create flows to cities, and appears in brick blocks, etc. Yet in the same weekly edition is a short editorial in which you say, the rural population of Illinois is decreasing, while the cities like Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, etc., are rapidly growing. And in other states, as Pennsylvania, the same is observable. So not only is the wealth flowing into the cities, but our people also. A logical and inevitable sequence from the first fact. Who blames them?

We do not claim that "all other" industries rob the farmer. We enumerate the principal causes which we think have been, and are now robbing the farmer. We are not organizing to fight the blacksmiths, the carpenters, the laborer, nor the merchant. These suffer from bad systems as well as we. Our cause is their cause. We shall not, therefore, waste our energies, nor exhaust our invectives against the man who sells pepper, pickles and peanuts.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON.

FOR CONSTIPATION
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

"Dr. J. R. Forrest, Kiowa, Ind. Ter., says: 'I have tried it for constipation, with success, and think it worthy a thorough trial by the profession.'"

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, January 13, 1889. Persons calling for these letter will please state the dates on which they are advertised. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Alexander, Miss May
Armstrong, Mrs P J
Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Miss Ellen
Bloom, Miss Lida, 2
Beady, Mrs Gus
Burk, Mrs R
Brown, Mrs Cora
Birdsell, Miss Agnes
Bannman, Miss Hannah
Berry, Mrs Margrette
Beneman, Miss Lillie
Boberg, Miss M C
Fredeln, Miss Sofie
Cary, Mrs Frank
Cochran, Kerns
Coffey, Mrs

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance.

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Tri-Weekly and Weekly, per year	3 00
Weekly, per month	25

NO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 30c

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JAN. 14.

THE CABINET AND THE SOUTH.

The pressure of Virginia republicans upon General Harrison to call General Mahone into his cabinet as a representative of the South is an ill-timed effort to honor an unscrupulous, corrupt politician. There does not seem to be any sound reason why General Harrison should call a Southern man into his cabinet. There are a number of excellent men in the ranks of the Southern republicans, but they are absolutely without influence in their section, chiefly because they are republicans. Confederate Brigadier Key had some influence in his state when Hayes summoned him, a Tilden democrat, to his cabinet, but when Key accepted the honor he became a political pariah at the South. Grant sent Orr to St. Petersburg and took Ackerman into his cabinet. Longstreet and Mosby were given federal appointments, but from the day that these able ex-Confederates accepted office under a republican administration they utterly lost all political influence. For a Southern man to accept office under a republican administration is fatal to such man's social standing and political influence as it has had married a negro woman. Grant did not strengthen himself by appointing ex-Confederates to office, and Hayes absolutely weakened his administration by the appointment of Key. If, then, neither Grant nor Hayes strengthened their party at the South by appointing able and available ex-Confederates to office, Harrison can similarly fail to strengthen himself by calling a corrupt ex-Confederate into his cabinet.

The case of General Longstreet goes to the point. At the close of the war he was very popular at the South. He had been honored by the military confidence of General Lee, and evidently enjoyed his intimate friendship, as the correspondence between them in the winter after Gettysburg clearly shows. Of Longstreet's entire loyalty to the Confederate cause there was no doubt; he had been in every battle fought by the Army of Northern Virginia from Bull Run to the Wilderness, where he fell severely wounded, save Chancellorville, and it was his masterly attack at Chickamauga that won that great battle when Bragg was disheartened and so badly "rattled" that he wanted to retreat. Over and over again Longstreet had justified Lee's confidence by his success, and at the close of the civil war he was deservedly popular with the South. This popularity Longstreet cast in the twinkling of an eye when he accepted office under a republican administration. The South did not pretend that Longstreet was bribed by the spoils of office, or that he acted from other than a high sense of duty under the new situation; they were grateful to him for his great military service in the past, but they did not forgive and never have forgiven him for taking office under the republican party, nor have they forgiven Mosby, who was as true and ardent a partisan leader of cavalry as Lee's army contained. Grant undoubtedly anticipated that Longstreet's influence would strengthen his administration with the South, but it did not help him a particle, for Longstreet's popularity and influence disappeared with his appointment to office. The experiment of conciliating the South by summoning eminent ex-Confederates to public office has thus far proved a miserable failure, even when excellent men have been selected, and it will surely fail if unworthy ex-Confederates are honored by Harrison. The time does not yet seem auspicious for such appointments. They only embarrass the administration, whether they are good men of honorable record, like Longstreet, or men of disreputable record, like Mahone.

The ex-Confederate appointed from the South is not accepted as a political reformer, but is ignored and treated as a political renegade, and therefore such appointments are contrary to sound party policy. They do the ex-Confederate a good deal of harm and leave him powerless to do his section any good; because they at once brand him as a deserter from the "Lost Cause" and inflict political death upon him at the first opportunity. We hope therefore General Harrison will not repeat President Hayes's blunder by calling a Southern cipher into his cabinet. The South will never be converted by "sugar plum" statesmanship; she will gradually yield to the pressure of her business needs and the ceaseless appeal of commercial self-interest. But the South must ultimately get her feet. She may defer the disagreeable day; she may kick and scratch, and fret and fume, but after all is said and done the South is nothing but a boastful, arrogant ancient Pistol, who swore that he would not eat the leek, but finally ate it rather than be cudgelled to death. The leek the South must ultimately eat is the Northern idea that won in the war of equal civil rights, protected by equal laws, impartially enforced under a constitution that rests on federal supremacy and repudiates state supremacy, while cherishing and respecting state rights. No appeal to sentiment, no bouquets thrown to the South, no appointments of Southern men will do any good or hasten the day when the South will eat its leek. The pressure of commercial self-interest, the necessities of the situation, must ultimately convert the South to a common-sense conviction that it is useless in the long run to kick against the inevitable. The coming of that day of sober second thought may not be very near, but we shall not bring it any nearer by trying to lubricate the swollen nose of the South with an oiled peacock's feather; we shall not break up the solid South by a lender either of political compliments or political bribes. So give us a republican cabinet full of Northern ideas and without a single Southern man.

A SIMPLE SUGGESTION.

We print Mr. John P. Robertson's attempted vindication of the address put forth by the so-called "Farmers' Congress." He asks THE OREGONIAN to reply on certain points, but it is scarcely worth while. Why farm values have not increased latterly as fast as formerly is perfectly plain; why other values have increased latterly much faster than formerly is equally plain. Most conditions have changed during recent years. Agriculture had been pushed much more nearly to its limit than other productive industries; consequently it has been gaining little during recent years in comparison with what it gained before, and many other industries have gained more rapidly. The man who puzz es over these facts, as Mr. Robertson does, wants discernment or candor. The export value of wheat is not as great as formerly, because wheat is produced in greater quantities than formerly all over the world. But at the same time the farmer gets all manufactured goods much cheaper than he did before. These changes have come about, and others are coming, through causes that no statistics control. As to national banks, like private banks, some of them are very profitable, others are not. In every state there are national banks that make no money, or very little. Their success or failure depends on capital, management, opportunity, and a great variety of incidents. Farming is not a business that a great deal of money can be made in, it never was. Nevertheless, our farmers only have more of all things that add to the comfort of life than they had from 1860 to 1880. Whether Mr. Robertson is a farmer or not we do not know, but he evidently is of that class who think that man's success or failure doesn't depend on himself, but on the statutes of the country. If the laws are making so many and so great opportunities for everybody but the farmer we advise him to quit farming—if that is his present occupation—and join some one of the many crowds whom he supposes to be making money so fast in other ways. This would be distinctly better than to wait grumblingly in the vain expectation that some change will be made in the laws of the country that will enable him to get on in the world with better success.

THE POPE IN POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a very well considered article on this subject, based on the latest message from the Vatican to the Irish people. "During several months," it remarks, "there has been a vigorous renewal of the old controversy concerning the place which must be awarded the Church of Rome in Irish politics. The attitude of the Irish leaders has been one of patriotic spirit and church loyalty, a blending which strikingly indicates the fine discriminating intelligence of the man who are directing the home rule movement. On the other hand the church authorities have been feeling their way, so to speak. The present condition of the Irish people, as shown by the report of Dr. Thomas Grimshaw, registrar general and census commissioner of Ireland, has very materially improved since the days when the people made no distinction between religious and temporal affairs affected by church rule. Leo did not know his ground, and his first rescript was but a light skirmish fire, which, according to respectable authority, was to be followed by a charge along the entire line of political interference if popular resistance had not demonstrated such a course to be impolitic. In view of this pronounced opposition to papal interference, the report received credence that Leo withheld a more severe message until a more convenient season. The entire record of this recent controversy seems to show that the Church of Rome will never again be a controlling power in Irish politics."

The fact is recalled that the first rescript was a severe arraignment of Irish methods of agitation and a particular denunciation of the boycott and the plan of campaign. It urged communicants to refrain from the methods condemned, under pain of church displeasure and punishment. The priests withheld the message from their congregations, and the leaders, like O'Brien and Dillon, promptly protested in public. They declared that they were as loyal churchmen as the pope can count among his followers, but that they would not permit him to dictate their political policy. Parnell was characteristically quiet in his comment; but even the consideration that he is a Protestant did not prevent him from saying that when Irish liberty is assailed from any source whatever, he is determined to strike back. Leo quickly published the statement that he had been misunderstood; but rumors of a second rescript and of a diplomatic agreement between the tory government and the church authorities kept alive the protesting spirit. Recently the report was published that the pope had refused to bless reliqueries forwarded to Rome by Irish priests that he had declared the Irish to be disobedient in preferring the gospel of the agitators to the Gospel of Christ. Leo's sensitiveness to popular opinion was shown by his prompt contradiction of the report. A few days ago a report was published containing a message in which his holiness declares his abiding love for the Irish people, and says: "Our affection for you does not suffer us to allow the cause for which Ireland is struggling to be weakened by the introduction of anything which could fairly be brought in reproach against it. In order specially to manifest our affection, we send you a number of gifts which are specially blessed." It is obvious from this that, as a Milesian commentator might say, the pope in politics has for the present stepped out.

As the Philadelphia *Bulletin* justly says, there is something in this story that is strikingly suggestive to Americans. Roman Catholics in this country are repeatedly compelled to settle for themselves this question of church jurisdiction in temporal affairs, and until it is settled to the satisfaction of the public generally the popular prejudice against the public elevation of Roman Catholics will continue unabated. It is a sad reproach upon our government with its assurances of religious freedom that a Roman Catholic, however liberal in mind and patriotic in spirit, dare not aspire to the presidency; but for this prejudice, the failure of members of this church to separate religious and temporal things, is responsible. The prosperity of this denomination would undoubtedly be advanced by a restriction of its energy to religious affairs. The organized movement against the public schools, the attempt to dictate text-books and the espionage over the methods of individual teachers do not help the church as the devotees seem to believe; they only provoke a bitter sentiment of opposition, unanimous and active, such as recently effected a perfect revolution in Boston. No fair-minded Roman Catholic can say that the Protestants are responsible for this controversy, nor can any fair-minded Protestant find pleasure in making the fight for non-sectarian schools and the elimination of church influence from politics. The remedy should come from Catholic parishioners themselves. They are the people to draw the line between church and state, and they can insist that the Roman idea of church work shall be modified to meet the demands of American citizenship.

A NOT UNCOMMON CASE.

One of the commonest things in life is to find a young farmer boy longing to exchange the furrow for the shop, or a comely country lass sighing to exchange her dairy and garden work for the dull routine of a shop girl's life. The opposite of this condition of things, though more rare yet, exists in the fellow lounging about town and wishing for the free and independent life of a farmer, and sharply arraigning fate in that he has "never been able to make money enough to buy a farm."

There are very few persons who do not have knowledge of at least one of these specimens of a thriftless species. His life is made up of empty wishes, which he has lacked the energy, zeal and industry to crystallize into effort. It is in vain, so far as such as he is concerned, that a generous law, giving 160 acres of land to the cultivator thereof, has for years been written upon our national statute books. Lacking in industry and devotion to detail necessary to "live on and cultivate land," he yet longs for the fruitage thereof, and bewails as a misfortune the lot that finds him landless at middle age.

We met with one of this class recently, a man well along in his forties, whose life since his boyhood has been passed in Oregon. In his earlier years, he thought "pocket-money" preferable to land, and the dull duties of country life paled before the few attractions of the pioneer city. Afterward, for a period of several years, he could truthfully plead "guilty" to Bob Burdett's arraignment of having amused himself by "drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet at a gulp;" and yet in the face of this record he has the effrontery to pose as an injured man, who, but for cruel fate and inexorable circumstances, would have now been in possession of a country home with its independence, its comforts and its conveniences. Making a hand-to-mouth living by digging sewers or any job that he can get to do, he further exhibits his hard lot in life by nursing envy against those who worked while he slept, saved where he wasted and practiced the small arts of economy which he despised. Having never in his life met a winter, well prepared for ordinary stress of weather that renders out-door labor impossible, he faces the winter of life equally unprepared for its emergencies.

There is one point upon which this particular man's mind is clear. He sees if the woes of himself and those who, for like cause, suffer with him, urgent necessity for the speedy enactment of laws that will give poor men a chance. That such laws are not already upon our statute books he regards as convincing proof that the lawmaking power of the state is corrupt and wholly without sympathy for the laboring man. He threatens to appear before a legislative committee to state his grievances and urge prompt and decisive measures for their redress, but as he long ago "threatened to go on a farm" and has all his life been just on the verge of doing something which he has never rightly undertaken, it is not likely that his plaint will get to Salem this session; while, to add to the harrowing possibility that he will not be heard with that attention that the extreme stress of his case demands, it is said that the governor's message is "short" this time.

Washington territory finds itself without the congressional appropriation necessary to defray the expenses of its regular legislative session. The indications are that no session will be held, though the members may meet at Olympia to take a look at the situation and at each other and adjourn. If the desire of the citizens of Washington for the admission of their territory into the Union could be enhanced by any circumstance or, procedure, this evidence of territorial dependence upon congress for the simple privilege of local lawmaking must serve to increase it. A full-grown man, masquerading in the garb of infancy and hampered at every turn by the annoying restrictions imposed by garments long outgrown, would, to compare great things with small, illustrate the condition of a territory, big, with all of the elements of statehood, and yet kept persistently in parental leading-strings. The conditions imposed in this case present a fair illustration of the results of the great national game of Partisanship vs. Statesmanship, in which the democratic majority in the house have long held the winning hand. The result, however, promises to be changed in the near future by the grand shuffle and new deal of the late elections.

Illinois, by act of her last legislative assembly, prohibited the marriage within the state, of first cousins. A careful study of statistics bearing upon idiocy and many minor evils that are the heritage of human beings, brought into the world through consanguineous marriages leads to the conviction that such a law is a wise one. It is a measure, however, that is chiefly demanded in sections of the country where families have resided continuously for several generations. The wide West, with its steady influx of new blood, is comparatively, if not wholly free from danger in this direction, yet, inasmuch as an ounce of preventive is everywhere conceded to be more efficacious than a pound of cure, it might not be amiss for legislation to go somewhat in advance of necessity in this regard, even in our own state. Statistics show the burdens forced upon the tax-paying masses in states, in certain districts of which the intermarriage of cousins is customary, to be exceedingly heavy; hence the demand for a law that will compel citizens to enlarge their acquaintance, when they contemplate matrimony, if such acquaintance does not already extend beyond the limits of kinship.

The Portland *News*, which suspended publication on Saturday, was started in January, 1883, and had therefore a career of six years. During this period it passed through several changes of ownership, in the fashion usual with unsuccessful newspapers;—that is, one combination would exhaust its resources, and then another would take it. From first to last there were sunk in the *News* sums whose total would aggregate $140,000 to $160,000. But even this is not a very great amount to "drop" in a newspaper, since it often happens that an unsuccessful attempt to "supply a long felt want" costs a good deal more. So far, since 1865, about $500,000 have been "invested" in these efforts to establish newspapers in Portland,—a considerable sum, but perhaps not more than Portland's proportional amount. To the inexperienced the newspaper business appears to be easy and safe. On the contrary, no business is so exacting and laborious, and none is more hazardous.

A correspondent at Tillamook thinks property in Multnomah is not assessed high enough. It isn't; but the Multnomah assessment will "average" well with that of the rest of the state. The correspondent finds that the business capital of Portland isn't assessed. But the business capital of a town is invested in goods and merchandise, and goods and merchandise, like real estate, including the land of the farmer, are assessed at only a small percentage of their true value. The assessment of Multnomah county represents perhaps one-fourth of the actual value of property. There is no county in the state where the assessment is higher, and in some it is much lower. The Tillamook writer very plainly points out some of the results of our bad system throughout the state.

The Albany *Herald* makes the following very pointed assertion:

There are instances of premature or sudden conversion to the advocacy of a new series of school books. One is the case of a Southern Oregon superintendent who had made up his mind just after his return from the national teachers' convention at San Francisco, and was very lavish with funds, though he had before been hard pushed to meet his bills.

If there is any reason to suppose a superintendent has been converted by filthy lucre and has sold his influence for coin, the matter should not rest in a vague newspaper paragraph.

Pauper immigration is something that affects the whole United States, and though a good way off from New York and the Atlantic ports, we have our own ports to watch and keep undesired immigrants out of the country. We can use laborers of the right sort, but would have all the restriction laws can give to protect us from the other sort. Vagabonds and tramps somehow do get here, and, perhaps, it would be well to look into the matter and have due steps taken to protect Oregon from their pernicious approach.

Oregon does not yet need a state forestry commission but may in time, long after our time. The New York commission has been after all who trespass on state property, and seems to have paid its own way, as it turned into the treasury $15,142 and has judgments recorded for $7500 more. Perhaps it may be well enough to establish some watch over our state lands to see that they are not despoiled in the same way. It is not a very trivial matter when it is looked at carefully.

Syndicates and combines and trusts and monopolies occur so frequently that the meaning of terms becomes confused. We hear of syndicates that undertake great enterprises, and as the country needs development, any syndicate or otherwise that will "tackle" its resources with that intent will be welcome. A St. Paul syndicate is building immense lumber mills at Tacoma, and a Wisconsin syndicate is doing the same on the Klamath river. These are syndicates we can think well of and welcome with good wishes. People who have made lumber in Wisconsin or Minnesota will be apt to make a success of it anywhere they conclude to operate.

To-day the legislature will assemble. Heretofore on many occasions nearly the whole session has been taken up with the election of senator. It is to be hoped that on this occasion the senatorial election will not be allowed to degenerate into a fight of factions and drag along from week to week. It should be possible to come to an agreement on this matter very soon, so that general business may claim attention.

We have received a printed sheet, signed "Charles Johnson, Portland, Or.," giving "an account of the tyranny, injustice and oppression practiced in the penitentiary of British Columbia." If the writer tells the truth, that penitentiary is somewhat less desirable as a place of residence than some of ours, and is a good place to stay out of.

It looks now like the ice harvest would be a failure in Oregon this year. However, with half of January and all of February to hear from there is still opportunity for our glorious climate to make its usual record of a generous yield and prove again the proud assertion that "crops never fail in Oregon."

Some say "the schoolbook question never will be properly settled till the state publishes its school books." This is a very erroneous judgment. The state cannot publish good books except by a very great outlay. We can buy books for much less money than we can publish them.

The Salem *Statesman* is growing as a newspaper and presents sure signs of prosperity. It has been enlarged to a sheet of seven columns, and gives daily proofs of industry and labor.

"Enquirer" at Etna, W. T., asks this question: "Is the property qualification for suffrage still in force in any of the New England states?" It is not.

Work Bads and Weak Lungs.

The world is full of persons afflicted with weak backs and weak lungs. In the following letter Mrs. I. T. Crockett, of Max Meadows, Va., tells how she was cured of these troubles:

"I have used ATLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for ten years or more for weak back (spinal affection) and weak lungs and I can say with perfect truth that I have been greatly benefited by them. In fact, I don't believe that I could get along without them; certainly not for any length of time. I have been the cause in many others wearing them, who have been greatly benefited.

MEETING NOTICES.

Hall of Industry Lodge No. 8, A. O. U. W., N. W. corner First and Taylor sts., meets every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Members, as well as all visiting brothers, are requested to be present this Monday evening without fail. T. A. STEPHENS, Recorder.

A. O. U. W.—All members of the order and their families are respectfully invited to attend the meeting held by Rose Lodge No. 1, at their hall, January 15, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of conferring the third and ladies' degree.

NEW TO-DAY.

ORIGINAL RICHARDSON & BOYNTON Furnaces at 132 Sixth st., near Washington. H. B. CHASE, Sole Agent. 30avtf

H. H. HILDEBRAND, Prescription Druggist, 311 and Morrison. Telephone 686. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

PROF. E. L. BETTINGER, Teacher of piano, etc. Apply at 168 West Park st.

S. HARRIS & CO'S Trunks & Satchels. 49 First street.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular meeting of the board will be held on Monday, 21st inst. at 7:30 P. M., at the new rooms of the board in the north wing of the New Market Theater block. F. K. ARNOLD, Secretary.

A. E. BORTHWICK, Real Estate and Loans REMOVED TO 3½ Washington Street.

VALENTINE'S FOR 1889, Wholesale and Retail. J. K. GILL & CO., 73 First St.

ANNIE WRIGHT SEMINARY Tacoma, Washington Territory. Easter Term opens on Thursday, 31 January, 1889. Apply for admission to MRS. LEMUEL H. WELLS, Tacoma, Wash. Ter. 14jl4

ALBINA LOTS OF EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR SALE IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN-SITE AT REASONABLE PRICES; FOR TERMS APPLY TO GUSTAVE GANTY, AGENT OF J. B. MONTGOMERY, OPPOSITE N. END MONTGOMERY DOCK. Take the Albina Boat "Cyclone," foot of Washington st., north side.

—PORTLAND—

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The second monthly meeting of this Association, for the receipt of dues and loaning of money, will be held this evening (Monday), January 14, at the hall, No. 127½ First st., second floor, at 7:30 o'clock.

After to-day the price of stock will be advanced. Parties desiring to join a first-class and successful building association will do well to call or send in their names on or before the meeting. Two thousand shares have been already subscribed.

Office of the Association, N. W. cor. First and Alder sts., second floor.

FANCY DRY GOODS. Direct from Sheriffs' & Importers' Auction Sales, New York City. Compare Goods and These Prices:

	OUR PRICE	USUAL PRICE
Gents' Cotton Hose	7c to 10	20 15 to 20 40
Ladies " Hose	10c to 15	30 20 to 50
Lace Handkerchiefs	1½c to 5	20 25 to 45
Ladies Corsets (in big lot)	22c to 1	00 50 to 3 50

Ribbons, Laces, Underwear, Gloves, Towels, Table Covers and Damask, Napkins, etc., etc., at SAME LOW PRICES. N. Y. NOTION CO., 313 First St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Where prices are named they are exceptionally low, and in most instances property in same locality cannot be duplicated for money.

COUCH ADDITION.

Half Block on Seventeenth st., well located for residence or for business; easy terms	$ 8,000
Lot on Third st., improved, at a bargain	3,000
Quarter Block on North Ninth st., close to river; a bargain	3,000
Well improved corner on P st.; rented for more than 5 per cent on price	10,000
One of the best Quarter Blocks in the residence part of Nob Hill; one block to street cars	6,500
Quarter Block on Third st., city, in first-class location	50,000
Quarter Block on Water st., city, worth more money	10,000

PORTLAND HEIGHTS.

Improved Quarter Block; magnificent view; on line of cable roads; makes a bargain	8,000
70 by 100 feet on corner; 1 block from cable	1,500

SOUTH PORTLAND.

Quarter block near Failing school, choice	4,000
Quarter block west of Good street—Choice	2,500
Quarter Block on Kelly street	2,400
Lot on Corbett street, near Gibbs	1,500

SOUTHERN PORTLAND.

A few choice lots on easy terms for the desirable suburb section of Barrow Grove tract.

A. E. BORTHWICK, 3½ Washington st.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO STEAMBOAT BUILDERS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE PACIFIC Navigation Company until 8 P. M., January 22, 1889, for building a stern wheel steamer according to the following requirements: Length 165 feet, beam 30 feet, and hold 7 feet; about 22 staterooms, office, pantry, ladies' toilet and washroom on cabin deck; slatted plank skylight full length of cabin; texas for officers and cabin crew; kitchen and quarters for crew on main deck; wheel with 8-inch shaft of hammered iron; two inch pressure engines 18 inches by 7 feet stroke or larger; steel boiler to carry 160 pounds steam, with ¼-inch shell and about 210 2½-inch flues; large steam dynamo; direct acting steering gear and others; copper coiled hose or iron water tanks to carry 8 hours' water; about 18 water-tight bulkheads and compartments in hull; hogs in all natural crooks, and keel to be the full depth in every respect. Bids to include equipment for 200 passengers, boats, life-rafts, life-preservers, anchors, etc., to meet United States inspection. Speed to be guaranteed 18 miles per hour, in black water. Capacity 250 tons freight. Boat to be completed by June 1, 1889. Address Pacific Navigation Co., Stockton, Cal., for further information and specifications. Successful bidder will be required to give a good and sufficient bond for faithful performance of contract. All bids to be accompanied by certified check for five hundred dollars, payable to the undersigned. Check to be forfeited to the company if successful bidder fails to enter contract and furnish satisfactory bonds within five days after contract is awarded. All bids to be addressed to THOS. H. BROWN, Secretary, Pacific Navigation Co., Tacoma, W. T. Tacoma, January 10, 1889. 13jl8

EAST PORTLAND AND VICINITY BARGAINS.

$1750—85 acres in Wayne, some cleared; 3 miles from city limits; a bargain.

$2250—2 lots and 2 buildings on Fourth st., Albina, on main.

$2900—Two 2-room hard-finished houses on corner lot, McMillan's addition.

$700—55 acres on Powell Valley road, 6 miles from Mt. Tabor; in grass.

$3—10 acres on Base Line, 1 mile east of Mt. Tabor; good buildings.

$2250—10 acres, 1 mile east of Mt. Tabor; good building; all cleared.

$900—10 acres, all in fruit, ½ mile east of Mt. Tabor.

We have on the east slope of Mt. Tabor 5, 10 and 20 more tracts, all in cultivation, from $270 to $100 per acre. RAYMOND & WAGNER, 13jl4 120½ Fourth street, Fish Pier block.

WATCHING THE LAND SPECULATORS

Many small buyers of real estate this year are profiting by past actions of the heavy dealers, who buy when business is quiet. Don't wait till spring, or you will have to pay 20 to 40 per cent more on present prices; especially on the East side.

Lots in Central Park and Tibbetts's, and 7 on easy installments.

Lots and blocks in Holliday's Addition.

Lots on Russell street, Albina.

Lots on Good Luck road, Sellwood; Powell Creek, South Portland.

Small tracts at Mount Tabor.

30jy7 JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

COLLEGE OF SHORTHAND

Cor. First and Jefferson sts. Over 2000 the pupils graduates of other schools. Names of same furnished on application. The great success of this school is from the fact that, unlike business college shorthand departments, it is conducted by a corps (number of) over 12 years' experience, who has under his instruction not only students of the art, but practicing stenographers in this and adjacent cities, qualifying themselves for verbatim reporters. 6jy

FORN DEVELOPMENT.—A SIMPLE MEANS for the development and strength of weak and undeveloped portions and organs of the body to be successfully used. Any one may develop firm tissue and solidity in parts that are weak, shrunken or stunted in their growth. Full explanations, many beautiful and rapid ones. Full explanations may be had by writing to the Erie Medical Co., 6 E. Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y. 1 jy28

T. T. STRUBLE REAL ESTATE AND Insurance Agent. No. 6½ Washington street, Room 2, up stairs. Portland, Or.

Corner lot with cottage in McMillen's addition at a reduced price, on reasonable terms, for three days only. Also, a nice house on the Mount Tabor line, Hawthorne t., on reasonable terms, at less than it will cost for the same. 14jl2

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

As a number have made application during the week to join the singing class organized on Monday evening, and as it will be impossible to give a new music lesson on Tuesday evening next, for beginners, receive at 8 P. M. Monday evening, Jan. 14. E. COOK.

"YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN WEST PORTland, Block Two, Addition No. 1, Gold Foot Lowe Subdivision, for $100, and pay for it in small installments, so that you will hardly feel it, and in a few years you will have a nice home worth 10 times as much. Young man, that is the way to make you rich, especially when it is so easily obtained."—The Northwest. 13jl8

FOR SALE—$1250 (MATE CASH), ONE OF THE finest lots now available for home, fronting east, on cricket ground, South Portland; street and sidewalks complete; this is a perfect gem and must be seen to be appreciated. ALLEN & BLOCK, 11jl7 8½ Washington st., upstairs.

FOR SALE.

Large block, equal to 10 lots on 27th st.; 200 feet frontage on Sandy road, with house, barn, good orchard and garden. Price $1250. Terms easy.

13j7 RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st.

AN ACTIVE ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN with 12 years' experience in this city would like a position with a first-class firm or in any other capacity; best of references in regard to honesty and ability. Address Enterprise, care Oregonian. 12j8

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT OR QUARTER block, improved with dwelling house or vacant, situated on East Park and Twelfth, Washington and Montgomery. This is for cash customers. HAIGHT & DONNER, 1½ Washington st. 12j8

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT BLOCKS SUITable for manufacturing, in Portland, with good side-tracks; half house; every convenience; fruit, etc.; will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply to Dr. E. A. Jones, 6½ Morrison st., or 71 Third. 6jy

TO SPECULATORS.

Half block on Water street, opposite Hogue's Mill, East Portland. Price only $6000. Easy terms. 13j8 RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st.

GO TO SELLWOOD—LOOK THIS and convince yourself that there is none better; then call on J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark st., for prices. 13j8

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH, AND NO interest. A good home. Good investments. Grand speculation. West Portland or 50 acre lots. T. A. Wood, Room 1, 1, Q. O. P. Temple. 8

COAL—A FRESH SUPPLY OF BUCODA COAL on hand. Leave your orders at Hollings's, and fire wood, prepared by steam power, always on hand. UNION FUEL CO., 90 Ash st. Telephone 65. 7d-tf

WANTED—YOUNG ENERGETIC MAN, WHO can invest $50 to $100 in a business that will pay him not less than $35 commencing, with a steady increase after. Address R. C., care Oregonian.

OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. MOORE & STARR.

WANTED—A CLEAN LITTLE GERMAN GIRL, who can not speak English, about 12 or 13 years old, to assist with little girl same age. Address corner Twenty-first and D streets.

DO YOU WANT A SWEET AND LASTING perfume, try our Locust Bloom; the odor is that of the honey locust. JOHN A. CRILL & CO., Druggists, Second and Morrison. 12j8

RAFFLE OF TWO LOTS 4 AND 5, BLOCK 14, Albina, on Russell st., between 14 and 15th sts. Albina, will take place Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Gilman house. 14j2

RAFFLE FOR LOTS 6 AND 8, BLOCK 21, Mason's ninth addition to Albina, will take place at Gilman house, Tuesday evening, January 15, at 8 o'clock. 14j7

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, two rooms, with gas, in private family, for very light housekeeping. Address Miss Schultz, Oregonian office. 14j2

LOST—BETWEEN VANCOUVER AND EAST Portland, lady's gold watch and charm. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at the Oregonian office. 13

FOR RENT—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, bath and pantry; S. E. cor. Ninth and O sts., East Portland. Apply to Dr. Patton, Mulkey block.

6 LARGE LOTS IN AINSWORTH TRACT, ON Vancouver Motor Line, at a great bargain for a few days. JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, fire and public hall, and other furnished rooms, 250 Yamhill, bet. Tenth and Eleventh. 14j7

WANTED—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMERS and boarders; room suitable for man and wife; also single room. Southeast cor. Clay and Fifth. 14j7

$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 28 MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan, in the Willamette addition to East Portland. 7jan

REMOVED—DR. C. H. WHEELER HAS REmoved his office from the corner of First and Ash streets to No. 51 First bet. Ash and Pine. 10jan*

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and all kinds of personal property. Notes discounted. FRAME & STOVELL, 104½ First st.

HIGLEY BROS.' EMPLOYMENT OFfice, Rooms 14 and 15, Union block, want female help of all kinds. 1*

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL Estate. Estate Agents. Apply to Oregon Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 88 Stark.

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law, 69 Third st., near Oak (Ainsworth building), ground floor. 13j-m&f*

2291 FIRST ST.—ONE SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping or offices. 14jf

FOUND—A SMALL SADDLE MARE. OWNER can get her at Sixteenth and Jefferson by proving ownership and paying expenses. 7

FOR SALE—SHELVING, SHOW CASES and fixtures. Inquire of L. F. G. Smith, Front and Stark. 9jf

C. J. McDONALL, COUNSELOR AND ATtorney at law, Kamm's block, cor. First and Pine sts., Portland, Oregon. 11jy*

IF THE LADY WHO FOUND UMBRELLA IN G street car will please return same to this office at once, no able is known. 14jf

BOOK-KEEPING—HOLMES' BUSIness College. Day and evening sessions. 24jn

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family at 41 Fifth st., near B. 14j2

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 286 Corbett st., South Portland. 2

WANTED—A COOK; A WOMAN PREFERRED, at the Willamette house, 218 North Second st.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE. JOHN CAMPBELL, 9 Washington st. 9jf

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL IN BOARDING house, 115 F st. 1

FURNISHED ROOMS, 147 LOWNSDALE. 45 per month. 1

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

GOOD PLAIN MAN WANTS STEADY WORK. Address M. J., care Oregonian. 13j6

GARDENING, TREE AND VINE PRUNING by the day or job; prices reasonable. Address W. J. Bussey, East Portland. 13j7

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER by a competent young lady. Address B., P. O. box 372, Portland, Or. 13j8

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR TO do general housework in a small family where the lady helps. 308 Second st. 13j8

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do housework. Inquire at 310 16th, bet. Clay and Columbia. 12j8

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, POSITION AS bartender or hotel waiter; good references; speaks Bohemian and English. Address M., care Oregonian. 1-2j8

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG LADY OF two years' experience, as assistant bookkeeper, clerking correspondent or in general office work. Address A. B., Oregonian. 13j8

LAWYERS—A YOUNG ATTORNEY DESIRES a position as boy or as law, real estate and loan office; can furnish best of references. Address W. L. Thompson, 248 Nelson ave., ex. Fuhl, Minn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BAKER; first or second hand. Address John Mathiesen, 292 Front street. 11j6

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GOOD MEN AND GIRLS AT THE new employment office, cor. Third and Ash. Port Bell Co. 14j7

WANTED—PATTERNMAKERS. INQUIRE OF the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Front and Hall sts., Portland, Or. 13j4

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS OARMAKER; blacksmith; no other need apply. Apply cor. Fourth and Ash sts. 13j8

WANTED—SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man for a good paying business; no experience necessary; pays from $60 to $75 a month, with increase; must have $150 cash. Apply to Brown & Co., 45½ Morrison st. 13j7

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street, Portland. 12jeod

WANTED—AGENTS.

LIGHT AND GENTEEL WORK. BIG PAY. 123 California st., San Francisco. 8j14

LADY AGENTS, OR BOTH SEXES, DOUBLE their money; perfumed toothpicks, 10c, post-paid; other goods for all; send stamp. Sanitary Appliance Co., Chicago. 12j12

WANTED—AGENTS TO WRITE THE HARTford Portrait Bible. Fixed building. San Francisco Call. Or catalogue big money; no experience; steady work. Mention this paper. 8jf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, IMPROVED OR unimproved, from $1500 to $20000, must be a bargain; give full description; no dealers need apply. Address Cash, care Oregonian. 13j8

TYPEWRITER WANTED—WILL PAY A good rent for a No. 2 Remington machine. Address, at once, Hatch & Woodard. 13j8

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO RENT. Apply to Mrs. Harrison, Ashland, Oregon. 12j7

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JANUARY 9, A PURSE. OWNER can have same by calling at 49 Jefferson st., proving property and paying for advertising. 13j3

NOTE LOST—A NOTE GIVEN BY L. F. CHEmano to Minnie J. Chandler under date of May 4, 1888, for the sum of $600, has been lost by J. B. Kennedy, Kent Building. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as it has been paid.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, BETWEEN 7 and 7 P. M. probably on First, between Pine and Morrison sts., a ring set with two diamonds. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the office of New Zealand Insurance Co., 27 Stark st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN EAST PORTLAND. A cheap bakery, care Oregonian. 12j6

$75 WILL BUY THE GREATEST MONEY-making business in the world; will guar

REPORTERS' DAILY ROUND-UP

The Vancouver City Council Grants a Street Railway Franchise.

To Mining Outlook—Death of J. G. Chapman—A Man Arrested for a Crime Committed at Waitsburg—Distribution of Water Mains.

IN THE POLICE COURT.—A rather bright looking man yesterday stepped into the office of an undertaking establishment on Second street and engaged one of the proprietors in general conversation. If the proprietors thought the man was troubled with nervousness, which nearly shook the building every time he attempted to say anything, "Why in the world don't you stop your hiccoughs?" was asked him. "I would—hic—if I could—hic," replied the man, "but how—hic—can I hic—hic?" "It is the easiest thing in the world," replied the first man. "All you have to do is to place the tips of your index fingers as near to each other as you can without bringing them in actual contact, and then count up to thirty." The man afflicted with the hiccoughs endeavored seriously for a moment, but being anxious to get rid of his trouble he proceeded to try the experiment notwithstanding he was sailing on unknown seas. The instructions were followed to the letter, and at the expiration of the prescribed time he ceased to hiccough. A look of inquiry, mingled with surprise, overspread his features as he asked for an explanation of the man in charge with remedies. "Well, you must do it again," was the rejoinder. "If it does not work the first time it may the second, as it is a method never known to fail probably." But before the sentence could be finished the man had vanished. He evidently came to the conclusion that the infallibility of the remedy depended somewhat on the longevity of a person's life.

ODDLY A PLAIN, COMMON STONE.—Some benevolent individual has left a "doornick" on a table in the reporter's room at THE OREGONIAN office. It is a grayish, fine-grained rock, and, outside of a stain on one side which looks like a photograph of a small of wood, it don't appear to have any more distinction points about it than did the celebrated jumping frog of Calaveras county. It somewhat resembles in shape a New Zealander's war club, and might be used in a moment of passion to dash a man's brains out if it was too heavy to throw at a mule, and not big enough to make a mop-handle, and no one in the room has any use for it. If the person who left this relic of the sedimentary period will call and explain why he did so and show cause why he should not remove the aforesaid "doornick," he will confer a favor. It is painful to observe that such hunks of rock as are left around reporters' rooms are always of no intrinsic value. None of the auriferous galena assaying $10,000 per ton, none of the rich quartz which has great seams of gold protruding from it like the seeds of sweet-apples from the brow of a reporter, or rich nuggets such as are brought in in the hats of visitors are ever left around the reporters' room. When any one takes a notion to leave rich gold quartz, jewels or precious stones in the reporters' room there will be no growling, but for sandstone, granite and black basalt there is no demand.

FRIENDS TO THE FRONT.—Ex-Gov. Squire, who was recently interviewed in New York, recommended all young men to go west, but from the following account it appears that it would have been better if he had confined his statement to Washington territory:—"P. H. Lysons, who is now in town on his way to visit his mother, at Cottage Grove, is probably the youngest man that has ever been elected county clerk of any county. He is now holding that position in Snohomish county, Washington territory. Mr. Lysons realizes by means of his office through his salary alone $2,000. He was for a number of years a compositor on one of the papers of Portland. Next on the list of young successful politicians of Washington territory, is Mr. D. Bowen, who was also formerly a printer. Two years ago this young man was elected joint councilman from four counties. He was at that time twenty-one years and six months old. The position corresponds to our senatorship, giving this gentleman quite a prestige upon attaining his majority."

GRANTING STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.—THE OREGONIAN'S regular Vancouver correspondent, writing from that place says: "At the last session of the city council an ordinance was introduced by Mr. P. C. McFarland, president of the Columbia Land and Improvement Company, a corporation recently organized with a paid up capital of $500,000, granting to that company street railway privileges within the city limits along Main street to the western, northern and eastern boundaries of the city, the same to be in operation by July next. The ordinance was read three times and referred to a committee which is to report at the next meeting of the council. This is another much needed step forward which will increase the growing retail business of Vancouver and will enable pleasure seeking Portlanders, by means of the Portland & Vancouver railroad, to witness military ceremonies at the beautiful post of Vancouver barracks without the least inconvenience."

"MORE LIKE A SUMMER DAY."—Yesterday was more like a day in early spring than a midwinter day. The fleecy clouds which floated lazily across the blue sky did not obscure the rays of the sun. The snow peaks never looked more beautiful, and for the first time this winter some of the higher points along the Cascade range were white with snow. Roses are still blooming in many gardens, as well as daisies, marigolds and chrysanthemums, and other hardy flowers. Last evening the air was rather chilly, as it always is when there is snow on the mountain ranges, but the moon shone as brightly and from as unclouded a sky as she ever did at harvest. There has been not a sign of winter yet; still it is not too late to have a little snow, but even if it should come it cannot last more than a few days, as the sun is running higher every day and his rays growing perceptibly more powerful.

ABOUT DESPITING RUBBISH.—The resolution passed by the council calling the attention of the chief of police to the matter of persons throwing rubbish in the street, is posted in the office at the police station, where all the policemen can see it. Section 9 of ordinance 3637 provides that, "Any person who shall throw or deposit in any street, sidewalk or foot path of the city of Portland, any broken glass, bottles, crockery, nails or other substance whatever, or throw, deposit or sweep into or upon any street, sidewalk or foot path of the city of Portland any paper or other substance whatever, excepting such dirt resulting from travel shall upon conviction thereof in the police court, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50." Persons who are in the habit of emptying waste baskets, dust bins and ash barrels in the street will do well to bear this section in mind.

WANTED AT WAITSBURG, W. T.—Per instructions received from the authorities at Waitsburg, W. T., a young man named F. D. Brayley was arrested in this city Saturday night. Although the man's name appears on the police transcript, no charge is entered against him. The officers, too, either from not knowing, or some other reason, are singularly mum. It was learned, however, that the man is wanted for robbery and that Constable T. A. Neely of Waitsburg, has been sent after the prisoner. A reporter questioned Brayley regarding the cause of his arrest but was unable to learn anything through him. "I do not know why I am arrested any more than you do" said Brayley. "They tell me that I am wanted for robbery at Waitsburg and I am now waiting for an officer to take me. Further than that I know nothing."

SHUFFED OFF THIS MORTAL COIL.—Wong Ting Lee, a wealthy Chinaman, for a number of years engaged in general merchandise business in this city, died at his store on Second street between Washington and Alder early yesterday morning. Wong Ting Lee has been senior proprietor of the Hong Wong Yuen store for a number of years, and is said to have amassed considerable wealth. Six months ago he returned to the flowery kingdom with $10,000, but he only remained about a month, and has since that time devoted himself to his business in this city. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The body of the deceased has been sent to Holman & DeLin to be encased in a metallic casket. As this is to be a high-toned funeral, the elaborate rites and ceremonies will no doubt be witnessed by the usual concourse of interested spectators.

DEATH OF JAMES G. CHAPMAN.—James G. Chapman who has been in poor health for the past year, died at the residence of his parents last evening. He was seized with prenetic convulsions at 11 A. M., and died suddenly in a convulsion at 9 P. M. He had suffered from late similar attacks within a short time, and his system was much weakened thereby. Deceased is a son of Col. W. W. Chapman, and has resided in this city nearly all his life. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of the legal profession. He was a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association, the Portland Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Indian War Veterans. Deceased was unmarried. The time of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

THE RIPARIA BRIDGE.—The report which was circulated last week by the Eastern Washington press to the effect that the railroad bridge at Riparia had been carried out was refuted at the time by THE OREGONIAN by official intelligence. The falsity of the rumor is testified to by the following, from the Palouse *Gazette*: The temporary railroad bridge at Riparia was not demolished by floating ice, but a portion of it was taken out by the company, in order to save the balance of the structure. An immense ice gorge several feet high and nearly a mile long formed above the bridge, presenting a rugged and beautiful sight. O. R. & N. trains now travel the old route to Palouse Junction, or Connell, as it has been named by the postoffice department.

MINING OUTLOOK.—Col. Jas. Fulc of Baker City is at the St. Charles. He reports a mild winter, and very little snow in the mountains, and poor prospects for hydraulic mining next summer in consequence. Usually there is but little movement in mining property in Baker county during the winter. Col. Fulc says but two sales of mining property have been made there lately. Jas. W. and Vin. Cook have purchased a claim on the celebrated Cracker Creek lead and some Boston people have bought a claim from Hardy & Mix. There is a prospect of lively times in Baker county next summer. Col. Fulc is going up to Salem to view the collected wealth, beauty and talent of the state now assembled there.

STREET RAILWAY MATTERS.—The barn of the Transcontinental Company is at last ready for occupancy on Twenty-second street. The double track on K street is also practically completed, and it expected to be put into service the present week. For some time past, in order to make necessary connections with the G street line at the Thirteenth junction the cars have been stopping at Eleventh street. It is now proposed to extend the line as far as Twenty-second on S. The new arrangement will necessitate the use of three extra cars, and the present force of the company, numbering some thirty-two drivers, will have to be correspondingly increased.

REVIVAL SERVICES.—The revival services the past few days at the Adams street M. E. church in charge of Rev. T. L. Jones, have been very interesting and successful. The attendance has been very large, and the order excellent. There has been preaching every day except Saturday, at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. The whole community in south East Portland is to a considerable extent feeling the influence of these services. Thus far sixty have arisen for prayers, thirty-five have professed conversion, and at the close of the morning service yesterday thirty united with the church. The meetings will be continued at the same hours during the present week.

NO "SLOUGH" OF A BOARD.—The Seatco Manufacturing Company, of Seatco, W. T., is preparing an Oregon pine board for exhibition at the Paris exposition, next year, says an exchange. It is one inch thick, forty inches wide and thirty-two feet long. No sap streak, gnarl, or flaw of any kind whatever, mars the evenness of the grain. It is receiving a plane finish, and when completed will be a fine exponent of the capabilities of the Northwest in the lumber line. It is calculated to open wide in astonishment the eyes of the world's representatives who will see it in Paris in 1889.

GAZING AT MT. HOOD.—The approach to the Fourth street bridge was yesterday thronged by a large number of people who seemed to take great delight in viewing the beautiful river sights which the elevation affords. The day being clear and bright Mt. Hood was plainly visible, and not a little admiration was expressed at the magnificent sight. The hoary sentinel, being covered with a mantle of snow showed up to good advantage. The view of Mt. Hood was all the more pleasing by the feeling of contrast it excited when considering the delightful weather.

ROLLED DOWN A GRADE.—While Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Titus were returning from Kilson's Springs a few days ago, says a Eugene City paper, one of the horses became unmanageable, and at a point about thirty-three miles above here on the Middle Fork, upset the wagon, which rolled down the grade into the edge of the river. Mrs. Titus was bruised some but received no serious injury. Mr. Titus had his collar-bone broken, a gash cut on his head, and was otherwise bruised. They were brought to their home in Eugene Sunday and are improving rapidly.

WATER PIPES DISTRIBUTED.—The pipes for the new water main on Corbett street are distributed as far south as the Orphans' Home, and the work of laying it is progressing rapidly. In crossing the various gulches the pipes are carried in troughs under the bridges. This part of the city is improving rapidly by the opening of streets, and considerable property there has changed hands lately, and the new owners are fencing, grading and preparing to build. There are some very eligible tracts on the high ground at the south end from which there is a fine view.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—The following officers of Oregon Lodge No. 65, I. O. B. B., have been duly installed by Deputy G. P. Sol Friedenthal: H. Wolf, president; D. M. Bückner, vice president; Wm. Wolfstein, recording secretary; C. H. Friendly, financial secretary; I. Bergman, treasurer; A. L. Mendelsohn, A. M.; B. Mendelsohn, guardian; trustees, Jacob Fleischner, T. Schwartz and D. Metzger; representatives to department grand lodge No. 4, C. H. Friendly, A. Rosenheim, H. W. Hyman, S. Mitchell, L. Lachman.

HE WILL BE THERE.—Col. James Hendershott, who has missed attending only one legislature, either as senator or member of the third house, since 1852, arrived from Union county yesterday and left for the capital last evening. He says he has no axe to grind this time, but is merely going up to see old friends from all parts of the state. James is one of the most modest, quiet and unobtrusive gentlemen usually found lingering around the legislative halls.

ARRIVAL OF THE OREGON.—The steamer Oregon arrived at the O. R. & N. Co.'s dock at 5:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She brought up from San Francisco a light cargo of merchandise; her passenger list consisted of twenty-five first-class, and the average number in the steerage. Owing to the heavy swell, caused by the light ballast, every lady on board was seasick during the entire trip, otherwise the short voyage was uneventful. The bar was smooth and quiet.

CONTRACT COMPLETED.—Messrs Johnson & Wiberg, who have been furnishing stone for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, have completed their contract, and the new contractors will begin furnishing the rock in the course of several days, from a quarry which is a few miles above that of Johnson & Wiberg. It is understood that the government will do the towing with the steamers Cascades and General Wright.

THE GILMAN ABOUT COMPLETED.—The improvements to the Gilman House are nearly accomplished; that is the frame work is done, and the finishing touches to the top story are being made. The four corners at the junction of Third and Alder streets are about as elegant as any in the city. Such improvements produce a marvelous difference in the looks of a street.

WATER MAINS.—Some 200 large water-pipes are still lying on North Twenty-third street, between B and L, waiting for the water committee to have them laid. The press of work in other quarters has delayed active operations on this line. The property-owners on the ten blocks thus covered will be glad when the pipes are once in place and the water turned on.

WEDDING BELLS.—A pleasant party gathered in the parlors of the Merchants' last evening to celebrate the marriage of Mr. E. S. Kenner to Miss May Moore. A bounteous spread and a basket of champagne added to the enjoyments of the evening's festivities, which continued to a late hour.

HE FURNISHED THE WHISKY.—Another man has gone astray through the temptations of the almighty dollar. Late Saturday night Frank Fisher was brought up from the Grand Ronde reservation, charged with selling liquor to Indians. It seems that some men will risk a good deal to make a few dollars, even though the prison bars stare them in the face.

ANOTHER MILITIA COMPANY.—Brigadier-General J. M. Sighn, O. N. G., has issued an order authorizing the formation of a militia company at Ashland and directing Judge Advocate-General Bowditch to muster in the company and preside at the election of officers. Colonel Bowditch is now attending the legislature and will go to Ashland as soon as possible.

ONLY A CHIMNEY FIRE.—About 8:45 o'clock last night a telephone alarm called a part of the fire department to a small chimney fire in a house on Pacific and Yamhill streets. The blaze was extinguished without any trouble, and no damage was caused.

BEGINNING TO MOVE.—The Chinese are already beginning to move out of the old shanties at the corner of Second and Oak, where the owner of the property, Mr. Henry Winehard, will at once begin the erection of a handsome three-story block.

FOR TWO DAYS—Only will J. Selling & Co. offer a new line of ladies' muslin underwear at one-half their value. Chemise and drawers begin at 19 cents. Their 50 cent underwear is worth $1, and now is the time to lay in a supply.

LITTLE ALBERT HANSEN, of the St. Charles, has started an oyster emporium in connection with his restaurant, and guarantees the cheapest and most delightful repast of the delicious bivalves of anyone in the city.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change last 24 hours.	Ther.	Wind Direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr.
Portland	30.08	06	40	NE	.00	Clear
Olympia	30.06	18	40	NW	.00	Clear
Roseburg	29.90	14	42	NW	.02	Clear
Red Bluff	29.72	—12	52	N	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.52	—20	48	NW	.00	Prt Cl
Eureka	29.80		44	N	.00	Prt Cl
Port Angeles	30.10	02	36	S	.06	Clear
Spokane	30.07		26	NE	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	30.06		30	SW	.00	Snow
Ft. Canby	30.02	20	42	N	.00	Clear

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Direct of Wind	Vlc of Wind	Rain	Wthr.
4 A. M.	29.95	37	91	NW	4	.01	Prt Cl
4 P. M.	30.01	4.	57	N	8	.00	Clear

Maximum temperature, 44.7; minimum temperature, 35.0. River 2.7 feet. Change 0.2 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	38.	39.	1.	—17.	—17.
Precipitation	.31	.01	—.12	—2.12	—2.12

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Indications for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington territory: Cooler; fair weather, preceded by local snows in Southeastern Washington territory; northerly winds.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Humphreys, Jan. 13: W. B. Lack, J. Caby, jr., Mrs. G. P. Wheeler, J. W. Reed, J. Caby, sr., Mr. J. N. Williams, and forty-three second-class.

Northern Pacific—Passed Helena, Jan. 13: P. J. Gutzler, O. S. Bullens, H. W. Baker, W. A. Pfeffer, L. L. Benham, Spokane Falls; H. D. Landy, H. C. Knickelin and wife, Tacoma; D. Tang, Seattle; D. M. Parker, W. Hopper, Portland. The above are first-class, and seventy-seven second-class passengers on No. 1.

Oregon & California—Passed, Medford, Jan. 13: J. W. Wedles, C. W. Erring, J. N. Winslow, A. B. True, G. B. Bates, Charles M. Hirsch, wife and son, S. Colter, S. H. Parker, W. M. Dimmick, Mrs. H. B. Hitt, Mrs. Mayer, G. W. Irish and wife, S. C. Hamilton, Henry Low, S. H. Ackerman, C. N. Bates, Charles Newton, G. S. Heath, O. A. Baker, F. Dueber, S. Hadock, William Culhran, E. J. Howell, R. Janion, Frank Bolsfuhr, A. W. Scott, H. B. Carter, C. Veatch, J. N. Wiley, S. H. Mayer and wife, Mrs. Jones, and sixty-eight immigrants.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.
LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE SAM sells the Great Oregon Money Loaner, 162 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

HAGOOD BROS.
LIVERY & HACK STABLE,
Third and Madison.

Hacks for riding, per hour	$1 50
Calling, first hour	1 50
Each additional hour	1 00
Theaters and Parties.	
One or two persons, to and from	$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from	3 00
No charge for baggage that can be taken on hacks.	
Two Horse Coupes.	
Riding and calling, per hour	$1 00
To and from The Grand Parties, per couple	1 50
TELEPHONE 231.	

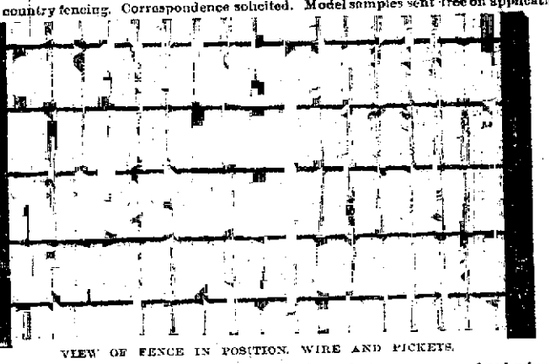
[illegible]
82 First St., Portland, Or.,
OFFER
[illegible]
LONDON DYE,
GUARANTEED.
Made up to order in any style of garment. Good fit warranted. Full stock of Ready-made Furs, such as
Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur-lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies' Caps and Bonnets, Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs. Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at
LOW PRICES.

Newcastle, Dentist—TEETH without plates, Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.
Teeth $10 & $5 per Set.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe through mouth air for painless extraction of teeth. Fillers from $1 up. Ward, DR. CHAS. T. FREEMAN, Dentist, Aspen 7, Union Block, First street entrance.
C. E. Geiger, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 531.

Corner First and Morrison.
SECOND WEEK
—OF OUR—
REDUCTION SALE.
The great success of our Sweeping Reduction Sale has induced us to offer rare bargains in
MEN'S SUITS.
Suits, worth $25.00, now.....$20.00
Suits, worth $22.50, now..... 17.50
Suits, worth $20.00, now..... 15.00
Suits, worth $17.50, now..... 14.00
Suits, worth $15.00, now..... 11.50
Also Remember that Every Article in Our Stock is
REDUCED,
—COMPRISING—
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS
—AND—
OVERCOATS.
A call respectfully solicited.
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.
THE BEST SIMONDS' X-CUT SAWS.
Wholesale and Retail.
DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in
MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS
—FOR—
Men, Youths, Boys and Children.
JOB LOT OF
Blue Army Overcoats
AT $3.00!
EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES
—OF—
[illegible]
REDUCED,
Full Dress Prince Albert, 3-Button Cutaway and Sacks.
[illegible]
We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3.50 per suit.
We are Sole Agents for the Famous
Chest Shield Shirts.
—AND—
Double-Seated Drawers
In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,
$5 per Suit.
[illegible]
The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

Gents' Furnishing Goods & Hats.
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

EAST PORTLAND
FENCE WORKS.
OPERATING A HOOSIER FENCE MACHINE
CORNER OF FIFTH AND J STREETS, EAST PORTLAND.
City and country fencing. Correspondence solicited. Model samples sent free on application

VIEW OF FENCE IN POSITION, WIRE AND PICKETS.
Cheaper than rails, more durable than boards and stronger than barbwire.
MACHINES FOR SALE
For establishing similar factories in every town of the Northwest. Address H. B. REED, P. O. box 583, Portland, Or., General Agent for the Hoosier Fence Machine, for making
COMBINATION FENCE.

OUR GRAND
[illegible]
WILL COMMENCE
This Wednesday, Jan. 9th,
And continue till the end of this month.
Each article in each department marked down in RED letters, and all REMNANTS and ODDS and ENDS will be sold for less than cost.
Our stock includes the following departments:

DRESS GOODS	CLOTHING
DOMESTICS	FURNISHING GOODS
HOSIERY	BOOTS and SHOES
CLOAKS	HATS and CAPS

In our Cloak department every garment less than cost.
—AT—
E. NEVER & CO'S,
Corner First and Yamhill Sts. (ASSIGNEE SALE.)

ATTENTION!
Something of importance, no cyclone or storm.
Simon this day does the public inform,
That money to loan in all sums at low rate.
Mortgages upright in dealings there's none in the state.
Of bargains in real estate or houses to let.
Now please call at his office, and don't you forget,
No. 1[illegible] First street, rooms 7 and 8.

SACKS,
Wheat Sacks, Oat Sacks,
FOR SALE CHEAP BY
EVERDING & FARRELL.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

[illegible]
One Price to All.
SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas
Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market.* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in *quality, weight, width* and *shade*, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board*," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

[illegible]
—A—
Veritable Success
—SALE—
SECOND WEEK.
Our patrons will do well to watch our "Special Features," as we shall announce some very attractive bargains.
Special Features for This Week.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week.	We will sell several very attractive lines of Misses' Shoes, ranging in value from $1.75 to $2 per pair, for THE NOMINAL PRICE OF $1.25 PER PAIR. Sizes 11 to 2. Kid with Spring Heel for $1.25 per pair. Kid with Heel.....for 1.25 per pair. Goat with Spring Heel for 1.25 per pair. Goat with Heel.....for 1.25 per pair. Glove Calf with Heel..for 1.25 per pair. Pebble Goat, High Cut for 1.25 per pair.
MISSES' SHOES	
Special Features FOR All the Week.	Now is the time to Shoe the Little Ones. Children's Shoes were never so cheap. Sizes 5 to 10½. Pebble Goat, plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair Pebble Grain, plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair Glove Calf....plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair Kid.....plain or tipped toe, for 85c per pair Any of the above with Heel or Spring Heel.
Children's Shoes.	

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week.	Adamantine Pins..... 1c pr paper—Regular price 5c
	Elastic Garter Web... 3c per yard—Regular price 10c
	Hair Pins..... 3c per box—Regular price 10c
	Dress Buttons..... 5c per doz.—Regular price 20c
	Dressing Combs..... 5c each—Regular price 10c
	Round Combs..... 5c each—Regular price 10c
	Fine Combs..... 5c each—Regular price 10c
	Silvered Shawl Pins.. 10c each—Regular price 25c
	Breast Pins..... 10c each—Regular price 25c
	Purses..... 21c each—Regular price 50c
	Purses..... 53c each—Regular price $1

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week.	24 yards Pillow-Case Lace for 50c.
	12 yards Crochet Lace for 15c.
	Ladies' Linen Collars for 7c.
	Ladies' Linen Cuffs for 7c.
	Ladies' All-Wool Hose, 19c per pair.
	Misses' All-Wool Hose, 15c per pair.
	Great Slaughter This Week in Fine Embroideries and Laces.
	OUR 75c SYLPH CORSET.....FOR 40c

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Special Features FOR All the Week.	Our $1.75 Broadcloths for 85c.
	Our $1 Assabet Ladies' Cloth for 65c.
	Our 65c Groveland Ladies' Cloth for 45c.
	Our 25c Double-width Suitings for 15c.
	Our $2 Adelaide Colored Gros Grain Dress Silk for $1.

Store Closes at 7 P. M., sharp,
The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,
200, 202, 204, 206 First St., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SEATTLE--THE NAVY YARD.

The Advantages Claimed by That Place Set Forth in a Special Report.

Categorical Answer to All the Questions Submitted by The Naval Commissioner—The Showing of What Can Be Said of Seattle and For Seattle.

To the list of twenty questions submitted by the naval commission as to advantages offered at Seattle for a navy yard, the following answers have been returned by Mr. Alexander Begg, who was selected by the mayor to prepare the same. In a few places we have abridged the answers somewhat, since the length of certain minor details forbade their publication entire. The matter will be of interest, as showing the people of other parts of the Northwest what Seattle has to say for herself.

THE LIST OF QUESTIONS.

1. From what sources, in what quantities and at what prices can timber for shipbuilding purposes be obtained?
2. Can timber be obtained for wharves, etc., that is not subject to the attacks of the teredo?
3. What are the sources for supplying cast and wrought iron and steel; what quantities can these sources supply and at what price?
4. From what points can coal also be obtained, and at what price and in what quantities by day or month; and what quality for steaming and manufacturing purposes?
5. Is there any limestone in this vicinity? If not, from what points is lime procured, and at what cost?
6. Are bricks of good quality made here? If so, what do they cost? Capacity of works for turning out quantities?
7. What building-stone is obtained in vicinity?
8. Is there any hydraulic cement made in this vicinity?
9. What machine shops are there in this vicinity, and the kind and number of persons employed?
10. What is the population say twenty (20) miles radius around your city?
11. How many men are liable to draft, i. e., between the ages of 18 and 45 years?
12. Is there any authentic register of the temperature, snow and rainfall, direction and force of winds? If so, please furnish it to us.
13. Where is fresh water obtained in the vicinity, and in what quantity.
14. Cost of rent and living for mechanics and laborers?
15. What is the death-rate and prevailing diseases?
16. What is the character of the soil for foundations in your vicinity?
17. Will you give the commission a list of the manufacturing establishments of the city, their value, and the number of men employed?
18. What are the means of communication with the East, the Mississippi valley, San Francisco and Portland?
19. What is projected in immediate future in the nature of manufacturing establishments, railways, etc.?
20. What are the present market rates for articles used in the construction of buildings, and in iron and steel ship-building?

MR. BEGG'S ANSWERS.

FIRST QUESTION.

The fir lumber of Puget Sound which constitutes the bulk of the forests, is particularly adapted for shipbuilding, especially the yellow fir, owing to its strength, durability, general superiority and cheapness. This and other varieties of timber used in shipbuilding can be obtained in almost unlimited quantities throughout the entire country surrounding Seattle, and can be brought in by rail or water. In some instances the yellow fir trees are twelve feet in diameter and 200 feet in height. Large quantities of shipbuilding timber is found in the forests surrounding Lake Washington and the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, which skirts the lake, brings a large area of forest in close connection with any ship-yards that may be established either there or at Salmon bay, the northern limit of the city at Seattle. Shipbuilding timber can be delivered at from $8 to $15 per 1000 feet, either at Lake Washington or Seattle. Hall Brothers, the great shipbuilding firm at Port Blakeley, who within the past twelve years have built upwards of fifty large-sized ships and steamers, have arranged to move their yards to Seattle almost immediately, simply because the supply of shipbuilding timber will be more accessible here than where they are now located.

SECOND QUESTION.

It is impossible to obtain any lumber or timber for wharves anywhere throughout the entire coast that is not subject to the ravages of the teredo, but large creosoting works for protecting timber and lumber of all kinds are now being erected at Salmon bays—on the line of the proposed canal joining Lake Washington and Puget Sound. The teredo, however, does not exist in fresh water, and as Lakes Washington and Union contain the purest of fresh water, there is no possibility, should the naval station be established at either of these two spots, of any damage being done to wharves by the teredo.

THIRD QUESTION.

Seattle is specially adapted for supplying cast and wrought iron and steel at much cheaper prices than they can be produced on any other part of the coast, or imported from the East. In point of fact, Seattle is the only place on the Pacific coast where certain kinds of iron and steel manufacture, especially the latter, can be produced to advantage.

The whole surrounding country abounds in rich deposits of iron ore, but I will refer only to one of the most important of the mines yet discovered. The "Denny Iron Mines" are nine in number, located upon four separate veins or lodes. These lodes are situated in King county about three miles northwesterly from Snoqualmie pass, in what is known as the Iron mountain. They extend nearly due north and south and are about vertical. The veins range in thickness from six to 15 feet. The thickest vein, "The Cliff," is magnetic iron ore, the richness of which in metallic iron and almost absolute freedom from all deleterious substances, render it extremely valuable, especially for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Analytic statements showing the quality of the ore are appended.—ED OREGONIAN.]

FOURTH QUESTION.

On the shores of Lake Washington, adjoining Seattle, a large site for a town named Kirkland, and immense iron works, has been laid out and the work of erecting the buildings commenced. These works will be connected with the Denny iron mines by means of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, and when in operation will give employment to upwards of 2000 men. The splendid quality of the ore and its peculiar adaptability for the manufacture of steel, will undoubtedly make Seattle the supply point of steel rails and steel plates for shipbuilding purposes on this coast. The Kirkland iron works will have four blast furnaces and large steel rail mills. Alongside the latter the plans are made for the erection of immense mills for the manufacture of steel plates for ship-building and other purposes.

Although San Francisco has large shipbuilding yards, from which one of the finest steel cruisers in the United States has been recently launched, yet all the steel plates in the construction of vessels have to be imported from the East. The proprietors of the Kirkland works propose to supply the shipyards of San Francisco and other parts of the coast with steel plates, which they will be able to do at prices with which the East cannot possibly compete, when cost of freight and other charges are considered. Indeed, so fully is this recognized by the San Francisco shipbuilders that they have already communicated to the proprietors of the Kirkland works that the steel-plate mills be put in operation at as early a date as possible. Seattle, therefore, stands in the position of being the only place on the coast able to say definitely that steel plates and wrought and cast iron and steel can be supplied in large quantities and at cheaper prices than they can be obtained anywhere else on the Pacific coast.

The supply of ore being almost inexhaustible, the supply of cast and wrought iron and steel will also be almost unlimited. It is only a question of the erection of the necessary works. Coal-like iron abounds almost everywhere throughout the country in the neighborhood of or tributary to Seattle, and fresh deposits are being constantly discovered. At present the following mines are being worked, all of them being connected with Seattle by rail. Newcastle, 20 miles southeast from Seattle, on the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad, and one and a half miles from southern shore of Lake Washington, produces a lignite which does not air-slake; but, on the other hand, it does not coke and is known in the Pacific coast markets as a high-grade lignite. The capacity of this mine is between 200 and 300 tons per day.

Black Diamond, thirty miles southeast of Seattle, on the Cedar river extension of the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad, produces a semi-bituminous coal which meets with great favor as a steam coal, and finds an easy market. The daily capacity of this mine is from 700 to 1000 tons daily.

Franklin is situated about three miles east of the Black Diamond, and also produces a fine quality of semi-bituminous coal, which is quite a favorite for domestic use, as well as steam purposes. The capacity of this mine is about the same as the Black Diamond, from 700 to 1000 tons daily.

Cedar River, eighteen and a half miles from Seattle, on the Cedar River extension railroad, produces a lignite, the capacity being about 200 tons daily.

Squak mines, about 10 miles from Seattle on the line of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway, produces a coal similar to that at Newcastle. The daily capacity is as high as 1200 tons.

Raging River mines are situated about ten miles eastward from Squak, also on the line of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway and produce a very fine quality of bituminous coal. Most of the veins are of superior quality of cooking coal. The capacity of these mines is between 800 and 1000 tons daily.

Preparations are being made for the opening of other important mines along the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, and as soon as four miles of railway between Franklin and what is known as the Common Point is completed, Seattle will have direct connection with an immense coal field in the Green river district. Already the Durham mines there are putting out 300 tons daily, and a number of other deposits are being opened up. The coal in this district is a fine bituminous with good coking qualities. It is an excellent steam coal and will be used largely by the Kirkland iron works, on Lake Washington. The price of coal for manufacturing purposes and for the supply of steam vessels is sufficient to supply any navy in the world, and the prices, owing to the facilities possessed by Seattle, can be made lower than those of any other point on the coast. The prices now in force are no criterion as to what coal can be supplied for. Coal by cargo lots can be supplied by the thirty-two companies from $1 50 to $4, and probably much better terms can be arranged.

FIFTH QUESTION.

There is an abundance of lime to be procured within easy distance of Seattle and quite accessible by steamboat or rail. The island of San Juan is one immense limestone quarry, and the lime industry is carried on there very extensively, and can be developed to an almost unlimited extent. There is regular steamboat communication between San Juan and Seattle. A company of San Francisco capitalists are now developing the lime resources (which are almost inexhaustible) of Orcas island, lying close to San Juan. In addition to these two sources of supply, immense deposits of limestone and marble exist at the Denny iron mine, on the line of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, which are now being developed, and lime from there will be delivered in almost any quantity desired during the coming summer. The price of lime now is $1 60 per barrel, or about $15 per ton; but as soon as the Denny lime is placed upon the market, the price will probably be not more than 80 cents per barrel, or about $7 50 per ton, and the production will pay well at these figures.

SIXTH QUESTION.

The output of the Seattle brick yards the coming season will be, it is estimated, upwards of 20,000,000 bricks, but there is reason to believe that this quantity will be largely increased before the close of the year. New brick yards are being projected and improved machinery for the manufacture of bricks and tiles is being imported. The proprietors of the Kirkland Iron Works are establishing immense brick yards on the shore of Lake Washington, and will be prepared to supply any demand made on them for this description of building material. The clay around Seattle is excellent for brick-making, and with the large works already in operation, and others to be operated immediately, the price of brick will be before long between $5 and $6 per thousand, although the price at present ranges from $10 to $11. The latter prices are caused by the extreme demand for brick for local purposes.

SEVENTH QUESTION.

Close to Seattle, on the shores of Lake Washington, a quarry of blue granite of a very superior quality has just been discovered, on what is known as Dignan's claim. The deposit is 125 acres in extent, and practically inexhaustible. It can easily be transported to any part of the lake at a slight cost, or can be brought into Seattle by means of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway.

EIGHTH QUESTION.

Hydraulic cement will be manufactured this summer in Seattle, the raw material used in making it being found within easy distance of the city, and a company of capitalists have the matter at present in hand.

NINTH QUESTION.

There are six machine shops at present in and around Seattle, employing about 265 persons.

TENTH QUESTION.

The population of a radius of twenty miles around Seattle may be said to be 35,000 people at the present time, but there is a very large district of country directly tributary to this city which, if taken into account, say within a radius of forty-five miles, would make the population at least 60,000. It may be said here, however, that immigration to this part of the land is largely on the increase within the past year or two, and each reason shows a very large addition to the population of the country immediately surrounding Seattle.

ELEVENTH QUESTION.

It is impossible to give a definite answer to this question, but it may be said with truth that the bulk of inhabitants are under 45 years, and the proportion of unmarried men largely in excess of the married. It is safe to say that out of a population of 25,000, which it is claimed Seattle has to-day, there are over 10,000 men liable to draft, i. e., between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Within a radius of twenty miles there would be 20,000 liable to draft.

TWELFTH QUESTION.

[The answer to this question is a statement of well-known meteorological facts.—EDITOR OREGONIAN.]

THIRTEENTH QUESTION.

Fresh water is obtained in Seattle from wells and is brought from Lake Washington, Lake Union, in the suburbs of the city, has an area of 6 square miles, with an average depth of 75 feet, and is a fresh-water lake. Lake Washington, close to Seattle, has an area of 60 square miles, with an average depth of 200 feet, shore lines 75 miles, length 20 miles, and average width of 3 miles, and contains the fresh water which is chiefly used at present for domestic purposes by the citizens of Seattle. There are, however, other sources of fresh water supply which can be utilized by Seattle, such as Cedar river, etc.

FOURTEENTH QUESTION.

For single men board can be obtained at from $4 to $5 per week. Good meals are obtainable in restaurants at from 15 to 25 cents each. Rooms can be had all the way from $4 to $10 per month. If married, an average rental may be calculated upon of $10 per month. Many mechanics, however, secured lots of their own and build houses thereon, the rent in that case going towards pay for the property. Men can, of course, live even cheaper than at the rates here quoted by good management and personal husbandry of their means. Flour is from $4 25 to $5 per barrel, eggs from 15 to 40 cents per dozen, according to the season, butter 15 to 40 cents, according to quality and time of year, potatoes 45 to 75 cents per bushel, and fresh meats from 6 to 10 cents per pound by the quarter; groceries, hardware, dry goods, etc., are about the same as in other cities of the Union. In fact, a mechanic or laboring man can live in Seattle about as cheaply as in other cities of the Union.

FIFTEENTH QUESTION.

[The answer to this question presents statements as to the sanitary condition of Seattle and the healthfulness of that locality—ED. OREGONIAN.]

SIXTEENTH QUESTION.

The character of the soil throughout Seattle and vicinity for foundations is good, being generally what is termed hard pan. There never has been any trouble experienced when erecting buildings in this city from poor foundations.

SEVENTEENTH QUESTION.

The industries of Seattle are as yet in their infancy, but during the past year the number of hands employed in them have increased from 500 to about 2000, and the amount of wages paid to them will approximate $1,500,000 annually. Of the industries the lumber mills are the most important. Of these there are nine, with several minor concerns, employing a total of 642 men and producing an annual output of 159,630,000 feet of lumber, most of which is used to supply the local demand. There are two large furniture factories, employing sixty-five men, the value of the output being about $100,000.

Six iron foundry, brass, machinery and boiler works employ 275 men, with an annual output valued at near y $900,000.

Four cigar factories employ 47 hands and turn out about 60,000 cigars weekly.

Two excelsior factories employ about 25 men and turn out over 250,000 worth of material annually.

One broom factory employs 7 men; annual output about $20,000.

One soap factory employs 17 hands; annual output, $55,000.

Three breweries employ 31 men; annual output, about 10,000 30-gallon barrels.

The brick yards give employment to over 150 men, and, in conjunction with others about to be started, will turn out about 20,000,000 brick this year.

The creosoting works employ about 40 men, and will creosote about 100 piles per day.

The Seattle Timber Preserving Company employ 50 men and will prepare 50 piles per day.

The Salmon bay shingle mill employs 18 men, and turns out 100,000 shingles per day. These are a few of the principal industries in Seattle.

[Further details show a total of 134 manufacturing establishments of various kinds in the city.—ED. OREGONIAN.]

EIGHTEENTH QUESTION.

The Northern Pacific connects Seattle with the East via Portland; however passengers can travel all-rail by the Oregon & California railroad to San Francisco and there connect with the Union and Southern Pacific railroads to the East and Mississippi valley. The Canadian Pacific at present connects with Seattle by boat from Vancouver, the British Columbia terminus of the line, but before the close of the year the cars of the Canadian Pacific, it is expected, will be running into Seattle over the West coast branch of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway. The main line of the latter road is being rapidly constructed eastward, to connect with the Union Pacific road to the Mississippi valley.

The Seattle & Southern road, which will be immediately constructed to Portland, will it is said, connect with the Southern Pacific at that point. Regular steamers ply weekly between San Francisco and Seattle, and occasionally steamers between this city and Portland.

NINETEENTH QUESTION.

The great Kirkland Iron Works will be in operation within the year. Large brick-yards, new sawmills, an immense furniture factory and a number of other industries are projected, but one of the chief undertakings which is being pushed forward with energy is the large marine railway now under construction at the southern part of the harbor. It is calculated that this work will be completed by March or April of this year, and it will be the finest marine railway ever built and capable of hauling out the largest vessel that now floats on the waters of Sound. Mayor Moran is vice-president of the company and the moving spirit in the enterprise. This question may be answered by saying that the Kirkland Iron Works will be prepared to supply all articles used in the construction of iron or steel ships at lower rates than they can be procured elsewhere, and any articles which it is necessary to import can be supplied here as cheaply as at San Francisco, the rates of freight from the East being no greater here than there.

Rough lumber is worth $10 to $14; flooring is worth $14 to $20; dressed lumber $14 to $20.

OUR ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

TILLAMOOK, JAN. 10, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of the 4th inst. you begin an editorial with the assertion that our assessment law needs revision; this assertion no one will deny. Figures are said to be "queer things." I submit a few with a belief that they are worth the examination by the taxpayers of Oregon.

In that same editorial you characterize as "demagogue" those who claim the farmer pays more than his just proportion of the taxes. If you are right then I am a demagogue. In your New Year's edition you give the following figures for Multnomah county:

Business capital (mercantile houses of $1,000 and upward)	$56,536,900
Banking capital	7,528,089

The assessment roll helps this out as follows:

Land	$ 4,465,505
Town lots	11,402,240
Improvements	5,809,125
Furniture, carriages, etc	953,625
Horses and mules	104,290
Total	$26,685,594

Leaving out smaller items and merchandise and implements, which you give as over $56,000,000, and your assessment roll returns at $4,318,655. Who is wrong, The OREGONIAN statistician or Multnomah's assessor? Now, you give Multnomah credit for returning 25.9 per cent of all the taxable property in the state. Also, you return 10.2 per cent of all money, notes, mortgages and accounts. Good again, and you return 26.1 per cent of all the indebtedness.

Yes, and there is an excess (by the assessment roll) of indebtedness over money, and accounts and mortgages of $16,500,883, and you return 45.9 per cent of this. What is the matter? Umatilla returns $117,838 more money, notes, mortgages and accounts than Multnomah does. Is all this property in Multnomah exempt because it is foreign capital? If so, then the Lord protect us! I am a protectionist from stem to stern, from keel to main-top-gallant sail, and looking at capital in this light, we should raise the tariff on foreign capital e'en though "tariff is a tax." Any of Portland's bankers would smile at an intimation that Umatilla county holds more "gilt-edge" securities than Portland does.

Marion county is congratulating herself that her assessor is a greater (rogue?) than any other county's assessor for this year.

Now, who gets the benefit of Marion's $2,000,000 steal (for steal it is). Is it the granger? If the farmer receives any benefit, it fails to appear on the returns, for the average value of land in Marion county is $10 20 per acre, while the average for the state is $5 93—nearly two to one in Marion county, against the farmer, and his horses and mules are assessed at nearly 20 per cent. higher than the average for the state; but he gets off easy with his cattle at 75 cents per head less than the average. There must be some "foreign capital" about Salem.

Look at the statistics accompanying this. Why the assessment is not only unjust but ridiculous! Only one county in the state—Curry—returns more money, notes, accounts and mortgages than indebtedness.

The proportion of indebtedness to total values was from 15.2 per cent. in Malheur to 33.1 per cent. in Morrow, the average being 23.8 per cent. for the state. In Multnomah it is 27.1 per cent., being 3.3 per cent. above the average. The value of land increases from $1 54 per acre in Klamath to $27 97 in Multnomah. The average is $5 93, Multnomah land being $22 04 per acre higher than for the state. Does that benefit the Multnomah farmer, while robbing the banker? Value of horses and mules varies from $23 57 in Baker to $126 05 in Lake; average for state, $40 42. Cattle do not vary so much, the average being from $11 82 in Linn to $20 31 in Columbia—for state, $14 54.

Think how unreasonable and unjust it is for a man to pay 50 cents state tax on a horse in Lake county and only 9 cents in Baker! This shows how utterly absurd our assessment law is. Still, if I am correctly informed, the members of our legislature from the farming districts are the ones who refused to change the assessment law.

Do away with exemption for indebtedness (the borrower has to pay the taxes any way it can be fixed), and give us a law that will restrain assessors from subscribing to an oath to assess all property at its actual cash value, then making their certified returns of the property at one-third or one-fourth its actual cash value.

If this can not be done, then give us a state equalization board, and compel every person to return under oath, the name of his creditor, whether mortgagee or holder of notes or accounts, and have these returns properly certified in the county in which creditor resides.

The fact that the excess of indebtedness over money, notes, accounts and mortgages is $947,205 greater than all the money, notes, accounts and mortgages returned, one might believe, enough to put the "thinking cap" on any legislature.

I do not dwell upon the vagaries of Multnomah and Marion's assessment because they are more dishonest than others, for all do their best to evade taxes, but because the statistics for those two are on such a scale as easily to show the results obtained with the means presented under the present system of assessment and taxation. Yet we have some little cause to feel proud (?) of our own little county, Tillamook, as she follows the averages for the state on all points very closely.

R. R. HAYS.

Salt rheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

A Murderer Respited by Governor Pennoyer.

TROOPS TO RETURN TO FT. CANBY.

Crime in Montana—Arrest of a Desperado—Walla Walla's Railroad Outlook—Events at the State Capital.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—An appeal has been taken to the supreme court in the case of Patrick McGinnis, the Grant county murderer, who, while confined in jail awaiting trial on a criminal charge, made his escape by brutally killing Deputy Sheriff Robert Lockwood, his jailer. McGinnis was recaptured, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged at Canyon City next Friday, January 18. Notice of the appeal to the supreme court having been sent to Governor Pennoyer, the latter to-day granted the murderer a respite of sixty days.

FROM ASTORIA.

Two Companies of Troops to Be Stationed at Fort Canby.

ASTORIA, Jan. 12.—It is creditably reported that Fort Canby will again have troops. Two companies of infantry are to be sent from the Presidio at San Francisco by March 1.

The journey of C. W. Fulton, presidential elector and messenger to carry to Washington Oregon's electoral vote, will be saddened by the news of the death of his father, Hon. Jacob Fulton, last night at Pawnee, Neb.

CRIME IN MONTANA.

A Condemned Murderer Respited—A Fatal Stabbing Affray.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—Charles Gordon (an assumed name), the condemned man who was to have been hanged at Fort Benton yesterday, was reprieved by Governor Leslie until March 1, just on the eve of the execution. It is believed a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment will be granted. His name has been found to be Charles Swanson, of Dunnville, Ontario, Canada, and friends of his from the East are en route here to assist him. Gordon, up to the last moment before his reprieve, and ere his friends were heard from, maintained his silence and bore up with wonderful nerve.

FATALLY STABBED.

John Eagan, of Big Sandy station, near Fort Benton, was stabbed and fatally wounded last night by a man named A. B. Wilson, alias "Tug" Wilson, a roving cowboy, who has worked for different cattle outfits on the Missouri river and in the Judith basin. The cause of it was Wilson had lost a keg of whisky and accused Eagan of stealing it. They met last night, when an altercation occurred which developed into a bloody affray. Wilson stabbed Eagan in four places, and he will probably die. The assassin also attempted to kill Mrs. Eagan. He escaped, but was afterward captured.

ARREST OF A DESPERADO.

David Irwin Captured at Davenport, Washington Territory.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Jan. 12.—David Irwin was arrested to-day at Davenport, by Detective Nolton, of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Irwin was one of the gang of eight who were concerned in the burning of the coal sheds of the company at Evansville, Wis., the robbing and burning of a warehouse and cars at Basaboo, causing a loss of $100,000, and the robbing of a store at Lodi, Wis., of $2000 worth of goods. The gang had a cave where the stolen goods were stored. Four of the gang were convicted and sentenced to five years. Irwin was also wanted for complicity in a burglary and murder in Chicago last winter. He had a barber shop in Baraboo, is 24 years old, and has a wife and two children. The detectives have followed him since February last all over the West. He was brought here and placed in jail. He will be taken to Wisconsin Sunday night.

FROM TACOMA.

Crime Notes—A State's Troubles—Proposed New Liquor Ordinances.

TACOMA, W. T., Jan. 12.—Tom Burton was before Justice Lawrence to-day, charged with blowing open the safe of Watson, Olds & Co.'s flour mill, Sunday night. Burton is said to have owned in Seattle to being a burglar, and was arrested on his own confession. Before the justice he said he had only made the statements to get treated by his associates in Seattle. He was committed to the county jail in default of $2000 bail.

The ship Nineveh has had a pack of trouble since sailing for this port. The mate to-day made complaint against Edward Gibson, a sailor on board, for assault and battery. The mate ordered Gibson to the duties of the forecastle and go to work, when Gibson struck and kicked him, taking him unawares, inflicting severe injuries and closing his left eye. The mate says Gibson was the cause of all the trouble on the vessel. A warrant will be served on Gibson at Gig harbor Monday, and a hearing had in the evening.

The committee of the Humane Society appointed to collect subscriptions, consisting of Collyer, Dutmer and Lacey, in two hours to-day raised $445.

George N. Thomas mysteriously disappeared from the Central hotel Friday last. Foul play was first suspected. It is now thought that Thomas, who received a remittance of $450 from his wife, skipped, leaving his board unpaid.

At a council meeting this afternoon, W. H. Kean was appointed city assessor. The Woolston water ordinance was postponed to Wednesday night. A new liquor license ordinance was introduced. It proposes to impose a fine of $100 for allowing women in a bar-room or drinking-place in any capacity; forbid the transfer of licenses, but allow a rebate of 50 per cent for unexpired terms. It is also expected that the cost of license will be increased from $500 to $1000.

SALEM NEWS ITEMS.

Attempt to Steal the Governor's Message—The Street Cars Started.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—Some person effected an entrance to the state printer's office in the capitol building during last night, by breaking open the transom, but nothing was taken. It is supposed some fellow was trying to get hold of the governor's message, but he missed his reckoning, as that document was not finished.

The *Statesman* will come out to-morrow, enlarged to seven columns to the page.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state to-day by the First Presbyterian church of Baker City; W. A. Paputin, Jennie M. Keogh and Mrs. M. J. Bowen, trustees; value of property $2000.

Deputy J. L. Knott, of Portland, brought up this evening a crazy Chinaman, name unknown.

One Salem brickmaker has orders in already for a million and a half of brick, to be ready for building in a short time.

The fire delegates of the Salem department have passed a resolution favoring the enactment of a law providing for the transfer of time from one department to another, and reducing the time entitling firemen to exemption from seven to five years. A bill of this kind is already formulated by the Albany fire department.

The street cars were started for trial and practice of the horses to-day. All worked well. The work of planking inside of the rails is progressing rapidly, and cars will run past the state house Tuesday.

DETECTIVE AND CLAIRVOYANT.

The Hallucination Under Which a Dalles Woman is Laboring.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—Thomas G. Hayden, a deputy sheriff of The Dalles, arrived this morning, having in his custody a woman who had been adjudged insane by the Wasco county court, and committed to the asylum. Her name is Mrs. M. E. Eberhard, and she is 23 years of age. She was born at Vancouver, W. T., and claims that her residence is in Portland. Her malady is described as "an aberration of the mind rather than insanity," and she is sent to the asylum in the hope that rest and retirement will restore her full reasoning faculties. She imagines herself a detective and clairvoyant, and also that she is being pursued by people who would murder her.

Albany Notes.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—W. C. Tweedale has sold his hardware business in this city to Smith & Washburn, recently from Cropsey, Ill.

The suit of Woodin et al vs. Dr. E. O. Smith, to recover possession of a mining claim on the Santiam, was to-day continued in Justice Humphrey's court until Tuesday.

FROM SEATTLE.

Mr. N. J. Levinson to Return to This City.

SEATTLE, Jan. 12.—The Lake Washington Steam Navigation Company to-day entertained 100 city and county officers and business and professional men around Lake Washington.

Mattie Elder and Agnes Hale, charged with the murder of John Summerville, were last night discharged, upon motion of the acting prosecuting attorney, there being no evidence against them. The women were brought here from Union, Or., some weeks since, and have been confined in a private house since.

N. J. Levinson, who has served the *Post-Intelligencer* as news editor for the past six months, tendered his resignation to-night, and it was accepted at his urgent request. Mr. Levinson leaves next week for Portland, and will take a few weeks of needed rest.

Hon. John B. Allen, delegate-elect to congress, is in the city.

SEATTLE'S NEW HOTEL.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 12.—The Denny Hotel Company to-night adopted the plans of A. B. Jennings, a New York architect, for a hotel on Capitol hill. The hotel board have been considering twenty-five plans, submitted for competition November 15, and after sifting them down adopted the design as above stated. The building will cost between $300,000 and $350,000, and will occupy the highest point in the business district. The contour of the grounds is very similar to the grounds surrounding the Hotel Raymond, at Pasadena. The architect will commence at once on the details, and it is thought contracts for the foundation will be let within a month. The building will be brick and stone and every effort will be made to have it ready for opening by July, 1890. The chief mover in the enterprise is Hon. Arthur A. Denny, and his chosen associates in the work are: Thomas Burke, Dr. E. E. Minor, Bailey Gatzert, J. P. Hoyt, J. D. Lowman, H. G. Struve, J. G. Scurry and George Kinnear.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

The Railroad Outlook—Army and Militia Notes—Etc.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 12.—Judge Walker, formerly of Pendleton, died here this morning. The body will be taken to Pendleton, Sunday, for burial, under the auspices of Columbia lodge, K. of P., this city.

G. W. Hunt paid off his construction force this evening; $20,000 was distributed and the town is lively in consequence.

Post Adjutant C. B. Schofield will leave here Monday, in obedience to orders, to take a position on the staff of his brother, Major General Schofield, at Washington. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Sibley, as adjutant.

P. B. Johnson left this evening for Washington.

The board of trade held a long session and formulated a plan to raise an additional $50,000 to aid the construction of lines of the O. & W. T. road from this city to surrounding towns. Committees were appointed to thoroughly canvass the country in that interest. A committee was also appointed to forward a memorial to congress, asking an appropriation to erect a government building here, and for permission to bond the county for $100,000 for other public improvements. Great interest is manifested by all parties in the interest of the extension of the railroad system from here to other places. Vigorous and successful work was accomplished this afternoon by various committees. Evidently prosperous times are ahead.

Hon. H. P. Isaacs left this evening for California, to be gone three months.

Billy Muskelyne, who suddenly disappeared from here a few days ago, was found in a demented condition at Milton.

Colonel Pike, commander of the Second regiment, National Guard, with the militia officers of the surrounding towns, is here to-night on an inspection tour. The local company gave a handsome reception and exhibition last night in the Opera house.

The recent visit of Representatives Wager and Gamble to Milton, in behalf of Umatilla county division, is very satisfactory to the people there. A petition of 900 names favoring division was presented by them. The representatives acknowledge that their claims are not without justice and gave satisfactory assurances of their position in the matter. It is proposed that the name of the county be Pendleton instead of Lee.

Side tracks and a Y have been finished, and so far as this city is concerned, the O. & W. T. road is completed. A large part of the force were discharged this evening.

ELLENSBURG'S PROSPERITY.

Building Continues Without Interruption—A Colony Coming From Kansas.

ELLENSBURG, Jan. 12.—Continued mild weather has enabled builders to prosecute work into midwinter, and there is no cessation of building or outdoor work. Three planing mills in the city are now running constantly to supply orders ahead for spring and summer work, and the sawmills of Puget sound are receiving large orders from Ellensburg. Yesterday one contractor made arrangements for two car loads of lumber a day for six months. This is independent of the lumber supply by local mills.

Real estate continues to change hands at a lively rate, the records showing about $200,000 since January 1st.

Advices from Witchita, Kansas, say a colony for Ellensburg is fitting out in that city and Topeka, and a special train will be chartered to carry them through to this city. This colony will invest largely in city and valley property.

Kansas City iron men are now negotiating for large tracts of iron and coal lands in this county, and will send experts next month to make an examination of the property. New York iron manufacturers are also negotiating for options on coal mines in this county.

Walters & Co., real estate dealers, yesterday purchased 240 acres adjoining the city for $22,000. They purpose dedicating forty acres of this to the state for capitol grounds and buildings.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

William Bedell Appointed General Agent of the Pennsylvania, Vice Kirkland, Resigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—It was made known to-day that General Passenger Agent Ford, of the Pennsylvania route, has appointed William Bedell general agent of the Pennsylvania road for this coast, to succeed J. B. Kirkland, who resigned recently to accept the general agency of the Union Pacific. He has been in the business many years. At one time he was associated in the Eastern company with Colonel T. B. Goodman, before the latter came into the Southern Pacific employ.

For several years, up to about a year ago, he was agent here of the Vanderbilt system. He then went into the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's service, where he has been until the present time. The appointment will take effect on Monday next, when Mr. Kirkland will remove to the Union Pacific office.

THE O. R. & N. CONTRACT

Its Renewal Due to Recent Amicable Traffic Arrangements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—It is thought here that the renewal of the contract of the O. R. & N. Co. with Goodall, Perkins & Co. is largely due to the recent amicable traffic arrangements, amounting to practically a joint lease of the O. R. & N. lines by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific. One result of this recent traffic arrangement is to permit the local agents of the lines named, who formerly fought each other in selling tickets via Wallula and Tacoma, to sell by either route, according to the desire of the purchaser. A contract for the same time as above designated has also been renewed with the Pacific Coast railway line that runs south from Port Harford, California; this railway being controlled by the Oregon Improvement Company.

THE NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT

Ground Being Cleared for Its Erection in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Work of clearing the ground for the new depot for the Southern Pacific Company at Fourth and Townsend streets in this city is in progress. The structure will be little more than a substantial shed for carrying, with no pretensions to elaborate architectural design. It will occupy nearly one entire block. The building here is regarded by the Southern Pacific directors as more or less temporary. If this division becomes the main overland line, as it is planned to have it, when the road between Elwood and Templeton and Los Angeles is finished, another terminus in the city, nearer the center if possible, or some point where more ground can be used will have to be bought.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

A FATAL COUNTY FEUD

Rivalry Between Kansas Towns Results in a Pitched Battle.

SEVERAL KILLED AND INJURED.

A Posse From Ingalls, Kansas, Now Besieged in a Brick House in Cimarron—Militia Ordered to the Scene.

TOPEKA, Jan. 12.—Governor Martin received a dispatch this afternoon from the mayor of Cimarron, stating that a force of men from Ingalls, in the same county, had attempted to remove by force the records of the county from Cimarron to the temporary county seat, and that a fight occurred in which several men were killed. Governor Martin immediately ordered General Murray Meyers, of the Second regiment of Kansas militia, at Wichita, to proceed at once to the scene with a company of troops.

THE FIGHT GOES ON.

The Ingalls Men Besieged by an Angry Crowd and in Great Peril.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A special from Wichita, Kan., gives an account of a terrible affair at Cimarron, Kan., in which two or three persons were killed and several wounded. There has for years past been a serious conflict between the towns of Cimarron and Ingalls. The county officers, excepting the clerk and surveyor, have been at Ingalls for nearly a year. At a recent election Mr. Watson, an Ingalls man, was elected clerk, but the commissioners refused to canvass the vote until the supreme court issued an order for them to do so, last Monday.

This morning several deputy sheriffs went to Cimarron to place Watson, clerk-elect, in office, and to remove the county records to Ingalls, when they were fired upon by a mob of from 200 to 300 Cimarron sympathizers. The shots were returned with a vengeance, and when the firing ceased it was found that J. W. English and J. Bliss, two prominent citizens of Cimarron, were killed and quite a number were wounded. George W. Boulds, deputy sheriff, was shot in the leg and Lemuel B. Reeks and C. Hothfelter, two other deputies, received flesh-wounds in the arm and head.

The Cimarron people became infuriated over the killing of two of their leading citizens and charged in a body upon the brick building in which Watson and the wounded deputies had taken refuge. At last accounts firing was going on at intervals between the besieged and besiegers, the latter using house corners and other places for shelter.

If Watson and his deputies fall into the hands of the Cimarron people, they will all be hanged, and their safety is in the timely arrival of outside assistance.

Governor Martin has telegraphed General Myers, of this city, directing him to send a company of militia to Cimarron at once, to preserve the peace, and to go himself, and if he finds one company insufficient to order out another. George Myers immediately notified Companies A, H and G, of the Second regiment, Kansas National Guards, to be ready for duty, and with Adjutant Davis went to Larned, where he will be met by Company F and proceed to business at once.

SCHURZ ON AMERICAN POLITICS.

He Deplores Their Condition in a Speech at the Dinner of the Commonwealth Club.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—At the dinner of the Commonwealth club to-night Hon. Carl Schurz said: "The politics of this country are in a deplorably corrupt condition, and reformation is a more important question at present than either free trade or protection. Some people say that this state of things cannot be remedied, yet the condition of English politics was much worse not many years ago. To-day England is the cleanest nation, politically speaking, on the face of the earth."

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA.

Danger of Many Persons Starving Unless Immediate Help Is Received.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 12.—Interest in the Walsh county sufferers is revived by the receipt of a letter from Rev. J. C. Omland, which leaves no ground for doubt that destitution of the most appalling nature exists in western Walsh county. Rev. Omland states that the need west of Park river is so great that there is danger of starvation among the most recently arrived Scandinavians, who have absolutely nothing left upon which to subsist, except frosted wheat.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A Negro Exodus

...LIN CABLE LETTER.

...epatriot at His Enforced ...tirement.

...ished by the Associated Press

...n 12.—Prince Bismarck's ...reichstag Tuesday, in a ... office estimates. As a ... ancellor's anxiety to return ... be sought in the outcome of ... efficken affair though he ... be paid to the rumors ... press that his resignation ... he attacks upon Monier have ... sed, and the apparently ... reon are becoming ... rusting to an impartial ... , seeks to throw suspicion ... itional character. If ... in England are powerful ... ttes an Anglo-Russian ... d Morier, who was formerly ... by Queen Victoria and ... ck, forfeited favor by the ... on he offered to Battenberg ... s of this party."

Deutsche Zeitung which ... great extent, held aloof ... h night inserts the thin ... h a view of showing to ... entions of the emperor differ ... lency of the liberal party ... autograph letter from Emperor ... Prince Bismarck, on the ... bies of the chancellor's ... y. The letter is as follows: ... wish to-day to utter ... assion of the statesmanship ... have bound me your name in ... history but one thing I ... amely That whenever the ... n of assuring the well-being ... perfecting its defensive power ... capacity you never failed ... ruggle and carry it through ... e arm with the commander ... head therefore thanks ... you have conferred upon ... never forget

BERLIN NOTES

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...or has ordered that the ... is in the Berlin schools, ... shall be treated on the ... ust be a performance at ... of Wildenbruch's patriotic play ... The two oldest sons of the ... present at the performance. ... *Gazette* has announced the ... ness Louise sister of the ... e Leopold of Prussia. ... the French engineer recently ... Dreyfus, who was recently ... usburg, without a passport, ... in his possession sketches of ... will be prosecuted for high ...

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

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...ISCH DISCUSSES JUDAISM.

...n with Christians the Only ... of the Jewish Problem.

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THE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Weaver Induced to Abandon His Obstructive Tactics.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED

The Senate Reaches the End of the Tariff Bill and, Returns to the Consideration of Sections Passed Over

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read without any obstacle being interposed by Weaver of Iowa, who sat quietly at his desk while the clerk read the record offering none of his dilatory motions. It was generally known that the deadlock would be broken to-day and Weaver's silence surprised nobody while it satisfied everybody.

The journal having been read the speaker presented various executive documents for reference, and appointed conferees on the Nicaragua canal bill.

Springer, of Illinois, asked unanimous consent to have printed a substitute for the territorial bill now pending and stated that he would call it up Tuesday. Burrows objected.

Weaver stated that he would make no more dilatory motions until he heard from the committee on rules.

A bill on which the previous question was ordered last session to increase the pension of Elizabeth G. Scott to $50 a month, was passed.

Dibble of South Carolina submitted a conference report on the bill increasing the limit of cost for the purchase of a site for a public building at San Francisco. This conference report fixes the limit at $800,000 and was agreed to.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED.

The house went into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill.

The military academy appropriation bill was first taken up, and its reading was uninterrupted till Kilgore raised a point of order against the clause appropriating $400,000 for the erection of a new academy building at West Point.

The chairman having overruled the point Kilgore moved to strike out the clause, defeated.

A motion by Kilgore to strike out the clause appropriating $100,000 for a new gymnasium building was also defeated.

The bill was then laid aside and consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was proceeded with.

MacAdoo (N. J.) said he could not allow the bill to pass without emphasizing what he considered the popular demand for abolishing United States ministers abroad. One of the great countries of Europe was unrepresented by a minister in this country. The British government has refrained from sending a minister to Washington for the purpose of resenting what it considered to be an insult. It was a most absurd thing, to his mind, that the United States should send ministers to royal courts. The system was absolutely unfitted to the character of our country.

The committee rose and the two appropriation bills were passed.

The committee resumed its session for consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $950,000.

Townsend (Ill.) raised a point of order against all the items of the bill appropriating $500,000 for repair of fortifications that they were outside the jurisdiction of the committee on military affairs.

Pending a decision, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It was generally understood half an hour before the house met that the deadlock would be broken to-day and one of the appropriation bills taken up. Just how this result was obtained was a mystery except to a few members. Weaver admitted the fact, and intimated that satisfactory concessions in behalf of his Oklahoma bill had been made but declined to say what they were. There are many rumors but nothing definite.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Senate Reaches the End and Takes Up Sections That Were Passed Over.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—After the usual routine business this morning, the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill at section 2491, the first of the administrative sections.

Morgan sent to the clerks desk an amendment, which he proposed to offer to the bill at the proper time. It reads:

All laws and parts of laws which exempt from payment of duties any articles of commerce upon which duties are imposed by this act, when in transit through the United States to or from the dominion of Canada, or any province thereof, are hereby declared in operation.

A few changes as to phraseology were made in the administrative sections, and the reading of the bill was finished at 1:45 P. M. Then Allison went back to section 9, as to which he moved other subjects for methylist and methylized spirits [illegible] and discovered changes made in the phraseology so as to include other subjects for methylist ing spirits besides wood naptha.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 7 scheduling of chemical products, was amended by increasing the rate on alcoholic perfumery including cologne water and other toilet waters, from $2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $2 per gallon and 70 per cent. ad valorem.

Changes were also made in paragraphs 8 (soluble oil) 35 (gelatine), 50 (seal oil, etc.) so as to include burning oil, 101 (all other earthenware), so as to include lava, and gas carbon ware tips, 102 (tiles and brick) increasing the rate from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem, 108 (glass and glassware), adding the words "fences of glass or pebble and 114 (plate glass unsilvered), by striking out p ovision for the smallest size.

Paragraph 178 as to lead, was amended so as to read "lead ore lead gross, 1½ cents per pound, provided that silver ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein."

Allison moved to amend paragraph 888 as to wood pulp, by making it read "Mechanically ground pulp $2 50 per ton dry weight, chemical wood pulp unbleached $6 per ton bleached $7 per ton." Agreed to.

Gray called attention to the section which permits importation in bond free of duty of lumber timber etc., necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account or ownership or for employment in foreign trades. He offered an amendment so as to include plates, draw beams forgings composition metal and all structural shapes including machinery and parts of machinery. The existing law he said was well as this section in the main, were intended to encourage ship-building in the United States but only affected wooden vessels while this amendment would encourage the building of iron and steel vessels.

Sherman objected to including machinery or parts of machinery as that would interfere with American machine shops.

After a short debate and without disposing of Gray's amendment the senate proceeded to executive business, and soon adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Captain Peter D. Broom, Third cavalry to be inspector general with the rank of major. Captain Edward Hunter First cavalry and Captain George B. Davis, Ninth cavalry judges advocate with rank of major. First Lieutenant Robert Craig assistant quartermaster with rank of captain.

OUR CEREALS.

Increase of the Wheat and Corn Crop, and Decrease of Oats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The December report of the department of agriculture makes the product of corn 1,987,790,000 bushels, valued on the farm at 34.1 cents per bushel. The average yield of seven corn surplus states is 32.2 bushel per acre.

Wheat—Aggregate 414,860,000 bushels, an average yield of 11.1 bushels per acre, winter wheat 11.6 bushels, spring wheat 10.8 bushels. Average farm value 92.6 cents against 84.1 cents for the previous crop. The difference is due more to foreign than domestic scarcity.

The aggregate for oats is 707,737,000 bushels valued at 37.8 cents against 30 cents for the crop of 1887.

The comparison of aggregate value shows the present corn crop worth $31,000,000 more than the previous one, wheat, $74,000,000 more, oats $5,000,000 less.

Mishap to Walker Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Last evening as Walker Blaine was alighting from a cab he fell and broke both bones of the right leg three inches above the ankle. The bones were set by [illegible]. Mr. Blaine passed a restless night, but is doing as well as [illegible]

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Consul-General Sewell Again Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate committee on foreign relations continued to-day their examination of Consul-General Sewell of Samoa concerning the condition of affairs in the islands of that group. It was continued on the lines laid down yesterday, but went more largely into the relations of the several governments interested in the maintenance of an orderly condition of affairs in the islands, and therefore was more confidential in its nature. The substance of Sewell's statement which reviewed at great length the events of the last few years and the present unfortunate situation here, is that it is due not to any action on the part of the representatives of the United States, but to fomentation by interested foreigners of native dissensions and to influence exhibited to a marked degree in those in charge of local German interests to obtain personal and commercial advantages and political supremacy.

Mr. Sewell has been requested to remain over and appear before the committee again Monday.

A POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Diplomatic circles here are agitated over the Samoan affair and a possible rupture between Germany and America is being canvassed.

THE HAYTIAN VESSELS

A Crew for the Haytian Republic Sent to Port Au Prince.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer Alisa sailed for Jamaica this afternoon. She carried as passengers Captain Smith, of Boston and thirty-one men, who will be landed at Port au Prince to bring the steamer Haytian Republic to Boston. It is rumored that the Alisa carried immense quantities of guns and other contrabands of war, but of this her captain professed ignorance.

The steam fishing smack Novelty, alleged to have recently been purchased as a blockade runner for Haytian waters is still moored here. The captain refuses to say anything about her. Her crew fired on a reporter who went down to interview the captain last night.

The Yantic is still at quarantine. Lieutenant Miles and three members of the crew are in a very precarious condition.

Later in the day the steamer Mercedes was put in sailing order. She steamed out of Stapleton during the afternoon having cleared for Samoa with a cargo of coal. It was learned that the vessel was purchased recently in Boston by Leonice Juba the St. Domingo consul at this port for $60,000. He said he had bought her for speculative purposes and had sent her to Samoa under the Dominican flag with a view to finding a ready sale for her upon her arrival. Juba denied that the Mercedes carried anything in the nature of contraband of war.

Despite Juba's denial some shipping men regard the Mercedes as intended for the use of Hippolyte, and say she will be turned into a war vessel. A story from Stapleton says the Mercedes took on several heavy cases between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. What the cases contained was not stated. A reporter seeking an interview with the captain was twice fired upon.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD

New Mexico Claims Wonderful Progress and Improvement.

SANTA FE, Jan. 12.—A statehood convention was held here to-day at which there were present delegates from all parts of the territory. A long resolution was adopted the preamble of which after reviewing the treaty of Guadalupe and Hidalgo by which the territory became a portion of the United States states that the population of New Mexico at the present time is over one hundred and seventy thousand exclusive of Indians who have not the right of elective franchise, that the territory now has over fourteen hundred miles of railroad and telegraph lines all of which have been constructed within the last nine years that the assessed valuation of property has increased tenfold within the past ten years and the population thirty thousand during the past two years, and

"As the territory of New Mexico is possessed of sufficient resources, intelligence and inhabitants to authorize and require its admission into the union it is resolved by the people of the territory in convention assembled, representing every portion and political party therein that we insist upon and demand admission into the federal Union and furthermore we ask that speedy action be taken by congress upon this matter."

The convention asked to be permitted to retain the name New Mexico as the name of the new state.

RUMORED RESIGNATION

Charles Francis Adams Makes an Equivocal Answer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Times* says to-day: Wall street has it that Charles Francis Adams is to resign the presidency of the Union Pacific Railway Company. It is declared that Mr. Adams will leave the Union Pacific to take the position of chairman of the newly organized Interstate Railway Association. February 15th was the date named for his retirement.

AN EVASIVE REPLY.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—An Associated Press reporter visited the office of the Union Pacific railway and learned from Gardiner Lane, assistant to the president, C. F. Adams, that Adams in reply to request for information regarding his resignation of the presidency of the Union Pacific railroad to accept the chairmanship of the Interstate Railway Association facetiously said: "He had denied the rumor every week and as he had already denied it for this week he should not make another denial until Monday next."

CRUELLY BUTCHERED

A Woman and Child Clubbed to Death by a Negro, Near Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 12.—At the Pratt mills five miles from this city to-day Mrs. J. S. Kellon, wife of a mechanic, and her son Willie, 9 years old, were murdered by a negro. The woman and boy had been into the woods a short distance to drive up their cow. They met the negro who told them that he could show them where the cow was, and they followed him a short distance when he turned and struck Mrs. Kellon with a heavy club. The boy screamed for help and was immediately brained by the negro. The boy died instantly. Mrs. Kellon was removed to her home and lived long enough to describe the murderer and give the particulars of the crime as given above. The negro fled but is being pursued by a posse with bloodhounds and will be lynched if caught. So far as known there was no motive for the crime.

AGAINST THE C. & A.

Judge Gresham Directs That the Mortgage be Foreclosed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The suit against the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company in which the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company the Erie Railroad Company and the first and second mortgage bondholders were interested has been decided against the Chicago & Atlantic, Judge Gresham directing that the mortgages be foreclosed and the property sold. The suit was an important one and had been watched with interest by railroad men. The first mortgage is for $6,500,000. By direction of the court any surplus remaining after the payment of these bonds and the interest is to be held for the benefit of the second mortgage bondholders, according to their respective rights in equity. The second mortgage is for $5,000,000.

FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN

The Cunard Steamer, Umbria Makes the Fastest Passage Recorded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Queenstown says that the Cunard line steamer, Umbria, which left this port January 5 passed Browhead at 5 P. M. yesterday, having made the passage in six days two hours and forty five minutes and beating the best previous record which was six days, four hours and forty minutes made by the Etruria in April 1888.

PENSION AND POSTAL NOTES.

T. J. Fekerson of Portland, Or., a survivor of the Mexican war has been granted a pension.

James H. Oakes has been commissioned postmaster at Mitchell, Or., and Mary J. Decker has been commissioned postmistress at Wasco, in the same state.

The postmaster-general has, upon solicitation of Representative Hermann, ordered an increase of mail service from Roseburg to Perdue, Douglas county, Or.

The Electric Sugar Swindle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Officials of the victimized Electric Sugar Com pany have decided not to make a statement to the public as to the status of the company. [illegible] will appear in public [illegible] statements [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO BE BONDED FOR $400,000.

The Cable Road's Securities To Be Ten Year Bonds at Seven Per Cent.

The Latest Exaction of the San Francisco Capitalists Agreed to By the Portland Company—Mr. Lynch Talks.

The ambitious investors, large and small, who oftimes cast a lingering and longing gaze towards Portland heights, especially since the discontinuance of the stage line thither, have had their hopes and fears intensified by the renewed presence here of Mr. G. W. Lynch, of San Francisco, who has been endeavoring to negotiate a contract with the Portland Cable Railway for the construction of an equipped line for their proposed road.

Mr. Lynch is a man whom it is a pleasure for the reporter to meet, in every respect but the one of giving those very facts and figures which concern vitally the details of the cable road contract. Whether at the library of the Arlington club, where he courteously lays down the last issue of his favorite magazine, the *Atlantic Monthly*, or at the cheerful grate in his rooms at the Holton, he is uniformly gracious and urbane. There are probably few men who can talk more and say less upon any given subject than Mr. Lynch; and it was only after more than one parry and thrust that the following facts were elicited from him:

"What is the meaning, Mr. Lynch, of your present visit to Portland?" asked the reporter.

"In the first place, you must understand, he replied, "that the terms of a contract of the magnitude of this, involving something like half a million dollars, cannot be arranged in a day, particularly when the contracting parties are a good 700 miles apart.

"It might as well tell you, also, that the arrangements for capital to build the road upon which we first calculated failed us."

"What was the trouble?"

"The difficulty was not so much due to any fault of the cable company here as to a failure on the part of Portland people to back up an enterprise which is of such prime importance to the city's interests and future growth. The difficulties which the cable company has encountered would make a very interesting chapter of history. For instance, two letters from San Francisco to as many banks in your city were answered in such a way as to discourage anyone from putting money into the enterprise, saying that they had no faith in the company, etc."

"But to answer your question about my present errand here. I am simply following up the memoranda and propositions which Mr. Preston C. Smith brought with him from San Francisco."

"With what have these to do?"

"Not with the details of the construction; these have been satisfactorily arranged. The trouble is for the company to arrange an adequate security for the investment of capital in the roads. To the first parties we opened negotiations with these securities were not satisfactory. The proposition they made was for thirty-year bonds, to the value of $400,000, drawing 7 per cent interest annually. The terms to the present impending contract prefer ten-year bonds of the same amount and at the same amount of interest. This plan is also preferred by the cable company, as it effects a saving to them of from $35,000 to $40,000 in the aggregate.

"In default of any considerable sum of ready money to put into the enterprise," continued Mr. Lynch, "the company finds itself in the predicament of a man for whom you would propose to buy a lot and build a house upon it, taking the property thus created for security upon your investment. Naturally enough the San Francisco capitalists who are interesting themselves in the matter, through Messrs. Scott and Benchley and myself, are very careful to have the best possible assurance of their annual interest until the road becomes established upon so solid a footing as to be a well paying institution.

ACTUAL CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

"Here," said Mr. Lynch, "is the cause of the delay. One stipulation after another has been made by them, with reference to the proposed issue of bonds, which, I am glad to say, have been so far agreed to by the cable company. The latest requirement was made known to Mr. Smith upon his recent visit, and still further unfolded by myself to the directors at the three conferences we have held since my arrival."

"It has been stated, Mr. Lynch, that the road as at present contemplated will never be built unless guarantees are made that it may be extended further, and more important and remunerative connections made."

"You can deny that *in toto*. There has never been, and is not now, any impediment in the way but the question of adequate security on the part of the company."

On taking his departure, the reporter was assured that the final proposition of the San Francisco capitalists had been accepted by the company, and that unless further extensions are made with reference to the bonds, a speedy settlement may be looked for.

MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

One Paper Says a Kind Word in Favor of These Handsome Birds.

There has been a great deal of complaint from various sections in the Willamette valley concerning the damages inflicted on farmers by the Mongolian pheasants, introduced here some years since by Judge O. N. Denny. The following from the Eugene *Guard* is the first paragraph seen which has a good word for these birds:

There is some difference of opinion about the proposed repeal of the law protecting the China pheasants. Some farmers assert that they are very destructive to grain and gardens, and are becoming a nuisance. Others say that they do more good than harm by eating worms and insects that injure crops. It is very certain that they are a very prolific bird and are increasing rapidly, although large numbers of them are killed despite the law. They are a very handsome and savory game bird, and in moderate numbers are a valuable acquisition to the game of the country. But as they increase very much more rapidly than any other bird in the state and are very numerous in the Willamette valley, we do not see why they should be protected any more than any other game bird.

The reason why these birds have increased so rapidly is that they have been protected all the time. It is well known that in some sections the pheasants are shot in considerable numbers despite the law, but still the law has been a great protection to them generally, and they have increased and spread over a large portion of the valley. There is no reason why they should be protected any more than any other game bird, after they have become thoroughly established here, and the only question is, has this been accomplished yet, and, if not, how much longer shall they be protected.

Once the law protecting them is repealed or expires from limitation they will soon become scarce. Death loves a shining mark, and the Mongolian pheasant is a dazzling one, and as soon as it is allowed every farmer's boy and every pot hunter in the country will be blazing away at them, and unless they have the bump of self-preservation well developed they will be exterminated in much less time than it has taken to stock the valley with them. Our native grouse do considerable damage to grain fields in some places, but no one would wish to see them exterminated. The pheasants will for a long time be valuable for their skins, which are much admired when mounted.

PERSONAL.

Dr. George E. Bushnell, of Yaquina, is at the Gilman.

Mr. J. M. Shelton, attorney-at-law, of Baker City, is in town.

Captain James T. Berry is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Dobson, of this city.

E. S. Rothchild, of the Hotaling Company, left to-day for San Francisco for a two weeks' trip.

Hon. George Chandler, hold-over senator from Baker county, was at the St. Charles yesterday, accompanied by his daughter. They left for Salem last night.

BRIEF MENTION.

One of the most popular pianos sold to-day is that of the Decker Bros., sold only by The Kohler & Chase Music House, at No. 77 Morrison street. This firm also carries the J. & C. Fisher, Ives & Pond and A. B. Chase & Co's celebrated pianos. All country orders should be sent to P. O. box No. 872, Portland, Oregon.

STEAMER GENERAL MILES—Sails on regular week's trip for Bray's harbor Wednesday, the 16th, at 6 A. M.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

How the Patients Are Progressing at St. Vincent, Good Samaritan and Portland Hospitals.

A reporter yesterday made his usual rounds of the hospitals, and found each of these institutions filled with the average number of patients. For the benefit of friends, a few of the more important cases were inquired into and their condition ascertained.

AT ST. VINCENT.

The reporter reached St. Vincent hospital just in time to witness an operation performed on John Niebuhr, who has been suffering for the past few days with a dislocated shoulder. The shoulder was dislocated several days ago by a man who committed an unprovoked assault on him, and the dislocation was not known to Niebuhr until the pain became unbearable. Naturally the arm was considerably swollen, and it was more difficult to bring the joint back in place than if the arm had been attended to immediately after the injury. The patient was placed under the influence of anesthetics and the shoulder was set by Drs. Jones and Bell. Niebuhr is now doing well.

Louis Hannequin, who has now been in the hospital for two months as a result of a fractured leg received in a fall from a wagon in Oswego, is now able to move himself about in a wheel chair. From the peculiar nature of his injuries, recovery is very slow.

C. A. Stevens, purser of the Three Sisters, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Richard Jenkins, who has been laid up for some time with a badly scalded face, is rapidly improving. His injuries were caused by escaping steam from an engine in the Oswego Iron Works.

J. S. White, the man who was taken up by Officer Miller several days ago on suspicion of insanity, is somewhat improving. He is now quite rational, and it is thought that his insanity is only temporary.

This hospital has about ten fever patients, all of whom are on the road to recovery.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

About fifty-five patients are under treatment in this hospital.

Dr. Nunn, having been confined to his room for some time with fever, is gradually improving.

L. L. Doe, who has been suffering with inflammation of the eyes, is much improved. He has also had a touch of typhoid fever.

Miss Minnie Barrett has been suffering from a severely sprained ankle, but is now almost recovered.

Guy Lindsay is still under treatment from an attack of malarial fever.

A Mr. Kuhn, afflicted for some time with pneumonia, is recovering.

Charles West is recovering from an attack of rheumatism.

A little girl named Dotty Prettyman was brought to the hospital several days since with inflammation of the eyes. She is showing signs of rapid improvement.

John Maliff is still very low with inflammatory rheumatism.

Miss Julia McBride is recovering from injuries sustained by being thrown off a horse.

PORTLAND HOSPITAL.

Ed Vencarnep, having been confined to his room for a week with inflammatory rheumatism, will be out in a few days.

Ater Soule, suffering from necrosis of the left femur, had an operation performed Saturday by which several pieces of bone were removed. He is now progressing favorably.

Mrs. M. C. Wilson returned to her home in Eugene City Thursday, having completely recovered.

Charles Bowers has recovered from an abcess in the ear, and left for Los Angeles.

A. T. Ambrose, having been confined to his room with spinal meningites, was discharged, cured last night.

John Duffy has come out victorious from wrestling with typhoid fever and will leave the hospital to-day.

Miss Abbott has nearly recovered from typhoid fever and will be out in a few days.

Miss Gallaghar is doing well.

Saturday this hospital received eight new patients.

BROTHERHOOD OF R. R. CONDUCTORS.

A New Order Organized Yesterday and Officers Chosen.

Yesterday C. T. Moore, assistant grand chief conductor, organized the Willamette division of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, with forty-five charter members. The following officers were elected: Chief conductor, William R. Mansfield; assistant chief conductor, T. L. Downs; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Scott; senior chief conductor, Fred Loomis; junior chief conductor, H. W. Jones; inside sentinel, R. C. Crawford; outside sentinel, W. L. Morse; chaplain, J. W. Hutchinson.

This organization is the outcome of a grand division of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors organized in Los Angeles some months ago, and is approved by not only all of the Order of Railway Conductors, but by the railway companies. Mr. Moore, who is the assistant grand chief conductor, is an old, experienced and well-known passenger conductor, formerly employed by the O. R. & N. Co. He has worked faithfully night and day for the last three months to promulgate this work, and his work is not only indorsed by the fraternity, but by the railroad companies, who deem an organization of this kind beneficial to employer and employe alike.

This organization stands entirely upon its own basis and there is no federation with any other organization whatever.

ASSISTANT GRAND CHIEF CONDUCTOR

Moore leaves here to-morrow for the East to bring together all good men to co-operate against the men who to-day are held by corporations, not only to the detriment of the company, but as jeopardizers of the safety of the traveling public.

The members of this organization are almost wholly composed of members of the old Order of Railway Conductors in good standing, who do not hesitate to embrace protection.

IMPOSED UPON BY AN AGENT.

Two Men Who Were Looking for Work, Sent off on a Wild Goose Chase.

A circumstance has just been reported, which, if true, and it is vouched for by responsible parties, should be looked into. Some ten days since two young men arrived from New York, and took quarters at one of the best of the immigrant hotels. They had heard of Oregon as a place for the poor man to grow rich, and further they had turned their faces, bent upon acquiring a home for themselves. After making application for work through the landlord, they turned their attention to some ten cords of wood waiting to be cut up, and knocked them out in short order.

To one of the local intelligence offices they then took their way, in default of any more certain lead. The proprietor lolled as usual in his easy chair, and assured the young men that he had just the place they wanted. It was eighteen miles out in the country, on a farm. Farm work was just what they knew most about; they cheerfully deposited their $2 50 for the information, and started on their walk. When nearly at the place which had been designated, they met two other men, who had been sent on a similar errand, on payment of a like fee, and were returning disappointed, the promised position being wholly manufactured, the farmer having no need of any help, and never having made any application for it.

To the intelligence office they retraced their steps, and on offering a claim for their fee to be reimbursed, they were unceremoniously shown the door and ordered out.

Their troubles were duly narrated to the landlord of their hotel, who said: "Never mind. I will get you a place to work, and don't want any $2 50 for it either. There is plenty of work here for honest men."

How to Get a Public Office.

100,000 offices in the gift of the new administration. The U. S. Blue Book, J. H. Soule, publisher, box 69, Washington, D. C., gives a list of all offices, location, salary, etc., and full information for office-seekers. Price, 75 cents, postpaid. Thousands sold.

All lovers of chops and steaks meet at Dunne's Chop House, 27 Pine street. Broiled on the grill and cooked in a manner not excelled on the Northwest coast. Call and be convinced. No Mongolian cooking.

Thanksgiving comes but once a year, but the New York gives 365 big dinners during 1889, just the same. Just eat there to-day and be convinced

THE POPE IS INFALLIBLE.

Outline of a Discourse Delivered by Father Orth at St. Lawrence Church.

Infallibility Means Inerrorability—The Doctrine Enunciated by the Vatican Council in 1870—No Discord in Catholic Ranks.

Father Orth preached to a large congregation at the St. Lawrence church last night on the "Infallibility of the Pope." The large and excellent choir was conducted by Mrs. Westlake, of this city. Father Orth said:

"The subject of this evening's lecture is already known to you, namely: 'The Infallibility of the pope.' Many through ignorance, and some though unjustifiable motives misrepresent the infallibility of the Pope, but our enmies will be buried in oblivion and their pledged votaries forgotten when the infallibility of the pope will shine as a beacon light to those who sit in darkness and the horror of errors for ages and generations to come. What means infallibility? It means inerrorability, or to be exempt from errors and mistakes; but when we say papal infallibility we modify that word and limit its jurisdiction, confining its bearing to the domain of faith and morals.

Papal infallibility means, then, that the pope, as the head of the church, when teaching to the whole flock matters affecting faith and morals, is without error. It does not mean impeccability—that is—the pope may sin, and sinning must repent to obtain forgiveness. The pope acknowledges this every morning, when he ascends the altar, saying: "I confess to the Almighty God and to all the saints, I have sinned in thought, word and deed."

The speaker then referred to the long line of 260 popes, out of which number even the avowed enemies of the church accuse but five or six of immorality. Infallibility does not regard natural sciences as astronomy and geology, or purely political questions; hence the infallibility of popes has no bearing on our civil government. The power of government comes from God; the form of government is selected by the prerogative of a people.

If a people desire to have a kingdom, let them have it; if they desire to have an empire, let them have that; if they desire a republic or home rule, let them have that. That is the teaching of the Roman Catholic church. Our faith is that of Rome, our code of morals that of Rome, but our code of principles that of America, the glorious republic of the United States, over which floats the stars and stripes.

We owe spiritual allegiance to the pope, as he is the mouth-piece of God, but not temporal allegiance. That we owe to the United States. Infallibility is like the prohibition law, which does not affect all trade, but is confined to the liquor traffic, and even that specific branch of trade restricted and limited. So also with the infallibility of the pope; it does not include all things, but is confined to faith and morals.

Infallibility does not mean inspiration. Moses and the prophets of the old law and the apostles of the new were inspired, but the pope was not. He is not the author of the divine law, but the interpreter; he can not change one iota of it; it is his duty to uphold it.

Father Orth then went on to say that some supposed the creed of the church commenced with the Vatican council and then became a dogma; but instead of that it was a dear old doctrine from the beginning, and the Vatican council only confirmed an old doctrine. To illustrate this he cited a possible controversy between two states of the Union and the case being carried to the supreme court of the United States for settlement, showing the similarity between a decision rendered by such a court, and the agreement arrived at by the Vatican council. He said that because a few bishops at this council objected to passing a decree declaring the pope infallible, the enemies of the Catholic faith used this seeming discord to show the utter lack of harmony in the matter; when the fact was that only two opposed the idea, and these very two, as soon as they went back to their jurisdiction, proclaimed to their people the infallibility of the pope—thereby conforming to the sentiment of the council and establishing complete union. The speaker then said:

"Show me another example like this. The priests soon published the decree to the 150,000,000 Catholics. They submitted to the prerogative of the pope. Kings, emperors and empresses bowed to the infallibility of the pope. Search from pole to pole and nowhere will you find such a union, which shows something supernatural in the Catholic faith. St. Peter called the Catholic church a glorious church, having no spot, wrinkle or blemish upon her. He was the pillar of truth. Our opponents say infallibility was not known in the early ages."

Father Orth then cited numerous historians to disprove this statement. He claimed that Pope Honorius was not condemned as a heretic, but was censured for not interfering at Constantinople, where he had jurisdiction. He also stated that the only time there was any disaffection at Rome was when England, Germany, Italy and other nations were trying to create their own pope, and the trouble arising from this ought not to be placed to the detriment of the Catholic church.

He closed by arguing that their school system should be no cause for complaint as time had proved what they had accomplished, and that their schools had from time immemorial been open to the rich, the poor, to all alike, and there had always been taught freedom of speech and action.

DOWN AT THE NORTH END.

Wagon Road Approach—Union Depot—Steadily Filling up Couch Lake.

The wagon roadway across the railroad bridge is rapidly approaching completion. It consists of a wooden incline or approach about 350 feet long, one iron span of 125 feet and two of 150 feet each on the west side, and one iron span of 150 feet on the east side. There is one layer of planks of the roadway laid, and with the other will be laid the street-car track. It will be about two weeks probably before the wagon road is open to travel, as there is considerable of a fill to make at the east side approach, the earth from which will probably be brought across the bridge and dumped into Couch lake.

Work on the Union freight depot is progressing favorably. The flooring for the north 350 feet is laid and a considerable portion of the walls up and partially boarded in, and the trusses for a portion of the roof are up. The contract for the tin roof has been let to Mr. Barlet. There still remains to be built the two-story office, eighty feet long, in the center of the depot, and another 300 feet to the south of that, making the building 800 feet long.

The work of filling up the lake is going ahead as fast as possible with one engine. The contractor, Mr. O'Neil, expects to secure another engine at once, and will then be able to put in six trainloads, or nearly 1000 cubic yards, of earth per day.

TOO MUCH FOR A TEAM.

Senator J. F. Wager, of Umatilla County, Says He Was Overcharged for a Team in Portland.

SALEM, OR., JAN 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Yesterday in Portland, I desired to show a stranger in the city from New York around the city of Portland a little, and ordered a team of one R. M. Wilbur, who does business on Second street, near Stark. The team was brought around to the St. Charles hotel at 11:30 and I took it back to the stable myself at 1:30. I used it only moderately, two hours. Mr. Wilbur charged and obliged me to pay therefor $6. I have hired teams in many cities East and West, and never was subjected to such a piece of extortion before anywhere. If all strangers who come to Portland are used by such robbers they will not desire to stay long. Indeed, they could not afford to. J. P. WAGER.

A DECIDED HIT.

Those elegant long curly-haired Angora rugs, 3x6 feet, only $3 50 each at H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Portland. They are an ornament in any room. Send for one.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points East. The only dining-car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE PARK IN MIDWINTER.

The New Terraces Growing Green—Additions to the Flower Beds—Plans for a Grotto—The Shooting Range.

The "ethereal mildness" which came without call yesterday, and spread over the river, valley and city, giving a moiety of gladness to the heart most heavily bowed down, rested with a peculiar quiet and beauty upon the lofty slopes of the City Park.

Between four and five hundred people took their Sunday airing here, and enjoyed the warmth and light of the god of day, whose impartial rays fell with an equal splendor upon the bare branches of the drooping willows, the city's walls below, and the distant peaks of Rainier, Adams and Hood which towered white and high above the eastern banks of clouds.

The clayey slopes of the park's eastern side have been terraced and seeded, and already the tiny grass blades are making a brave show of green. The elephant still displays his gigantic proportions in the flower garden. The beds where late the flowers sprung and stood, have been spaded up and rearranged. It is purposed, also, to extend the boundaries of the enclosure and to add to the number and variety of the plants. A large array are already of considerable size in the hothouse, and embrace a great variety of flowering and foliage plants.

The zoological attractions of the park continue about as before. The seal is growing more civilized, and obedient to the call of Parkkeeper Myers, comes out upon the bank and suffers himself to be petted and shaken hands with. "I want very much to get a mate for him," said the keeper; but though a number of promises have been made me, none have been kept. We got 'Babe,' as I call him, a year last August from Mr. Richardson."

The solitary grizzly paces his narrow cage, considerably less ugly from his new coat and the addition of sturgeon and fresh vegetables to his meager diet of bread.

The deer now number six, John, Joe, Mary, Josie, Nellie and Kate. John is proud of his fine antlers and not at all backward about using them. All know their names, and like to be petted by the keeper.

The shooting range is now a thing of the past. The place which it occupied is covered with the present and past results of some forty or fifty men who are making cordwood out of the timber there.

Mr. Myers' great ambition is for a grotto, and waterfall. The most eligible place for it seems to be just above the rustic foot bridge. For $300, he estimates, a pretty grotto could be made here, with a waterfall of forty feet.

The force with which the charter committee recently sat down upon a proposition to discard the ten-mile limit, does not augur any extended improvements to the present park. The sentiment seems, furthermore, to point to a larger and less broken tract of land for a city park, though there is little disposition manifested to part with this one. Its chief recommendation, eminence, is also in a way its greatest drawback, but with some of the enthusiasm which in Minneapolis expended $175,000 in a single year for park purposes, it could be made of far greater beauty and of much more practical service as a place for the evening and Sunday recreation of the populace.

"CRYSTAL CROSS."

New Park Theater—Stock Season—Opening Night—A Synopsis of the Play.

To-night Mr. John Jack and Miss Annie Firmin, supported by W. D. Taylor's Globe theater dramatic company, will commence a "stock season at the New Park theater in the nautical drama "Crystal Cross." Mr. Taylor has arranged with Manager Howe for several weeks, and his company will produce one or two new dramas each week. The season will be one of popular or cheap prices, 25 and 50 cents being charged. Should this new departure prove successful, it will run till March 4, when the regular spring season commences with Mr. J. A. Emmett, the celebrated German comedian, who will be followed by Augustin Daly's "A Night Off" company, Modjeska, Sol Smith Russell and others.

THE SYNOPSIS.

The following is the synopsis of "Crystal Cross:"

Act I—Marble Head Lighthouse. The Life-Saving Crew. The Firing of the Rockets. Genuine Fall of Rain.

Act 2—The Old Mill and the Millers. The Resolve. Cheer, Boys, for the New Life that Opens Before Me.

Act 3—Terry, Home—"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs." Great Scott! the Rats. Wrecked on the Shoal of Misfortune that was Never Marked Down on the Chart.

Act 4—The Sailors Bound for the Arctic Seas. The ship Good Fortune. The Gulf. Good-by, Face Thee Well. My Husband is Gone! My Husband is Gone!

Act 5—After Seven Years. "The Ship that Never Returned." The Old Church. Vision. The Arctic Seas. The Aurora Borealis (never produced before). Great God! Sitting on My Own Tomb; My Epitaph; Read to Me by My Own Child. Home! I Shall Find Rest at Last.

Act 6—The Sailors' Hut. The Blind Mariner. The Good Samaritans. My Boy! My Boy! Rest, Sweet Rest, at Last.

THE FAMOUS BIG BEND COUNTRY.

What a Correspondent Has to Say About That Section, and Especially the Town of Wilbur.

Far out in Lincoln county, in the famous Big Bend country, a flourishing village is growing up by the name of Wilber. A large amount of the public land business of the Spokane Falls district during the last year was related to lands surrounding Wilber.

A correspondent writing to the Spokane Falls *Review*, says:

In regard to the lands in this vicinity I would say that the desirable lands are being fast settled upon by immigrants from the East. There is a large scope of country, however, lying west and southwest of this place which will afford an excellent opportunity for the many searchers for homes to secure land. The soil is a fertile loam and lies well, is mostly well watered, and two railroads are now surveyed through that region.

There are about seven townships of good agricultural land in a body, west of the Grand Coulee and Moses Coulee—two great canyons running from a point on the Columbia river about forty-five miles below Fort Spokane in a southeasterly direction about fifty miles. Active enterprise on the part of the settlers has made a vast improvement in school facilities. School houses and churches are rapidly increasing in number, and society is fast improving, all objectionable features naturally consequent upon the formation of a new social world in a still newer country being gradually eliminated therefrom. The town of Wilber is growing very rapidly, and promises in the near future to become an importun trading point for the farmers of the Big Bend. Wood is obtained by hauling from the timber belt six or seven miles east, or the canyons eight miles north along the river.

A recent report from men running the four threshing machines east of the Grand Coulee shows 80,000 bushels of grain threshed last harvest, that being a small proportion of the amount raised, as large quantities are put up for hay.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—Gentlemen: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineers rank the best engine we ever run, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.

By J. B. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz. at Thwaite's, 107 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Fine Steel Engravings at your own price. Don't lose this chance. W. T. Shanahan, 55 Third st.

The Vienna.

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters

Pond's Extract gives immediate relief from pain. Its reputation and sale extend everywhere. Caution: Counterfeits are dangerous to use.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Skilmore & Co., druggists.

"ROBERT ELSMERE" by mail to any address, 50 cents, at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"

U. S. Government Chemist.

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Trimmed in Embroidery or Laces,

LADIES' 9 CTS. 23 CTS. 35 CTS. 50 CTS.

Worth Double in Value,

MUSLIN FOR TWO DAYS,

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SECOND WEEK.

THE GREAT SALE.

25 dozen Ladies' Cashmere Gloves at 25c a pair—worth 50 and 75c.
25 dozen Ladies' Hose, full-finished split feet, at 25c a pair—worth 40c.
25 dozen Ladies' Hose, solid and striped, at 35c a pair—worth 50c.
10 dozen Ladies' Lisle-thread Hose at 50c a pair—worth 75c.
1000 yards Astrachan Trimming in all colors at 25c a yard—worth 50c.

KATTEN BROS.

55 and 57 Washington, Corner Third.

RUN AND AFTER

Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

MR. CATCHEMQUICK

Is one of the solid men of Polk county. He came down with his friend, CHEAP JACK, last week, to attend some of the big "clearance sales" now going on. Well, he started in the dry goods stores to fix up the wife and young un's first; then started in to fix up the boys and himself. Well, he took in a good many stores, and finally held up at one of the "all-wool" (except the buttons) stores, made his purchases and started for the hotel, his arms full, to look at his bargains and pack up. Now, CHEAP JACK started too, and was not idle either. He made a beeline for KOHN'S. As he said afterwards: "I read his ads, and he tells the truth, and that's why I went there." To get to the end of this story, Mr. CATCHEMQUICK got a Suit and Overcoat for himself and two Boys' Suits in the "all-wool" store for $35, and thought he had a wonderful bargain, after shopping all day. But CHEAP JACK beat him in one round. He went straight to Kohn's, got an all-wool suit for $12.50, an all-wool overcoat for $9, two boys' suits for $5, and three hats for $2; total $28.50. When they compared purchases, CHEAP JACK had more goods, better goods, better bargains, and the $6.50 ahead of CATCHEMQUICK, who trotted all over.

KOHN beats all competitors. Go and see him, and make no mistake.

KOHN'S

COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 14,

First Time for Years, of

JOHN JACK and ANNIE FIRMIN,

SUPPORTED BY

W. D. Taylor's Globe Theater Co.

IN

CRYSTAL CROSS.

POPULAR PRICES—25 and 50c. Reserved seats without extra charge, at Hoyt Bros' (late Prentice's) and M. A. Gunst & Co's.

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ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.

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Cort's Standard Theater

We Keep Moving
And Ring In the Changes.
Oceans of Fun!
Thirteen New Stars, beginning Jan. 7.

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Spokane Falls, W. T.

The Finest, Most Commodious and Best Furnished Hotel west of Chicago. Large and well lighted Sample Rooms.

EDWARD KOHN, Manager.

Corner First and Post Sts., opposite N. P. Depot, Spokane Falls, W. T.

200 ACRES STUMPAGE

For sale, about two miles west of Portland, until January 15. For specifications, terms, etc., call on Geo. A. Snyder, corner Eighteenth and B sts., Mill.

JOHN H. MITCHELL A. R. TANNER.

MITCHELL & TANNER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Rooms 3 and 4, over the Commercial National Bank building, corner Second and Washington Sts.

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Clothing & Supply

—OF—

ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE

IS DURING OUR

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No Reserve Whatever in Any Department---Every Line and Every Article in Each Greatly Reduced in Price.

Odd and Broken Lines at Less than Cost of Manufacture.

All Regular Lines at Actual Cost.

Being Direct Importers and Direct Dealers with Manufacturers for every class of goods, these Reduced Prices mean a GREAT SAVING to All Purchasers.

Early Selections are the best. Many lines are fast disappearing.

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SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND Naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

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POWELL & SHIPLEY, GENERAL COMMISSION, No. 280 Front, cor. Jefferson, Portland, Or.

H. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 29 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for Kosmos Archipelago Line Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and field seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

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ESPARCET SEED.

I will furnish seed, imported fresh from Germany this season's growth, at the following prices: Per 1000 pounds ..... Per 100 pounds ..... Per 20 pounds ..... By mail, post free, per pound ..... All orders must be accompanied by cash to be ordered. Address ALBERT DAVIS, Chalame, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

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